THE LITERARY DIGEST

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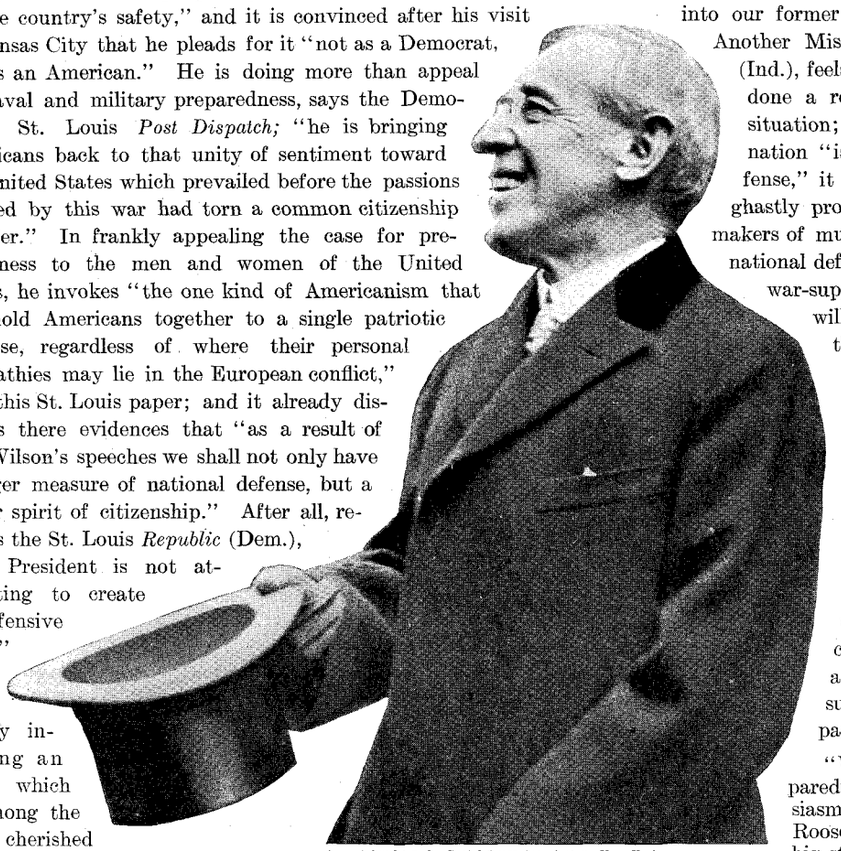
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PLEAS FOR PREPAREDNESS

"NO SUCH PATRIOTIC APPEAL as President Wilson is making was ever made to the American people in vain," declares the Kansas City *Star*, an independent paper, which thinks his program presents "the minimum essentials for the country's safety," and it is convinced after his visit to Kansas City that he pleads for it "not as a Democrat, but as an American." He is doing more than appeal for naval and military preparedness, says the Democratic St. Louis *Post Dispatch;* "he is bringing Americans back to that unity of sentiment toward the United States which prevailed before the passions aroused by this war had torn a common citizenship asunder." In frankly appealing the case for preparedness to the men and women of the United States, he invokes "the one kind of Americanism that can hold Americans together to a single patriotic purpose, regardless of where their personal sympathies may lie in the European conflict," adds this St. Louis paper; and it already discovers there evidences that "as a result of Mr. Wilson's speeches we shall not only have a larger measure of national defense, but a better spirit of citizenship." After all, remarks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), "the President is not attempting to create a defensive ideal," but "is simply invoking an ideal which is among the most cherished possessions, not of the United States alone, but of mankind." But *The Globe Democrat* (Rep.), of the same city, while declaring itself "for preparedness, and to that extent in accord with the purpose of the President's tour," criticizes "the note of alarm" sounded in some of his speeches on the ground that it is "unnecessary and unwise if based upon actual and imminent danger, and pernicious if not so based." "If there is a real emergency, the country needs no elocution," argues this paper, "and if there is not, public excitement is likely to produce hasty and ineffective legislation; or else, finding ourselves deceived, we will relapse into our former state of apathy and do nothing."



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GREETING THE CHEERING THOUSANDS.

Another Missouri journal, the Kansas City *Post* (Ind.), feels after his visit that the President has done a real service in clarifying the defense-situation; but it goes on to say that while the nation "is practically a unit for national defense," it nevertheless "loathes the idea of the ghastly profits of the ghouls of war—the private makers of munitions and armor." "In advocating national defense and Government manufacture of war-supplies," says *The Post*, "the President will have with him the mass of clear-thinking citizens."

After his Des Moines speech we find *The Capital* (Rep.), of that city, declaring that his words "won many to the side of preparedness and set others to thinking." While *The Capital* feels that "there can be no mistaking the President's earnestness in his desire for preparedness," the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.) gathers the impression that "he has not changed his mind at all, but is meeting a political condition with a personal surrender." On this point the latter paper goes on to say:

"When Mr. Roosevelt speaks for preparedness he speaks with energy and enthusiasm, for the country is getting the real Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt believes in the big stick and the big bluff, but the President is by nature and training a disciple of 'sweet reasonableness.' His arts of persuasion are very great, but for fighting or bluffing he seems to have no talent at all. The President can not possibly satisfy the military spirit of the two coasts, and he is bound to alarm the non-military spirit of the great middle part of the country when, if he had only been willing to stand his ground and appear before the people in his proper rôle, he might have held

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his own in the confusion of tongues among his enemies. If he converts anybody now to the army idea, he will convert him to Roosevelt. If he scares anybody, he will scare him to Bryan."

The President addrest his least responsive audience, all reports agree, at Topeka, and the least responsive element in this audience, we are told, was the Kansas farmer, who, as the Topeka correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks, rules Kansas. Yet the President's plea, the correspondent admits, "was not without its effect, even on the farmers." According to this authority, "the farmers did not cheer, but they thought." And he tells us further:

"A few announced their conversion, and when one flannel-shirted, booted, and mittened graybeard declared that 'he said a heap worth thinkin' over,' the circle around him nodded approval. . . . . .

"'Kansas hasn't laid her ears back or set her teeth yet,' one wiseacre declared. 'She's still willin' to listen to reason.' . . . .

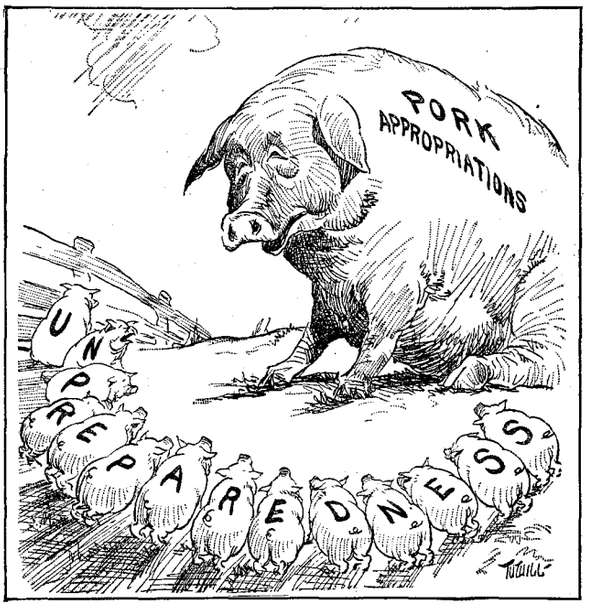
"The point of view of the average Kansas 'anti,' so far as it could be learned from the politicians and farmers—and they are in general agreement—is that they are not interested in any national-honor question that goes outside the boundary-lines of continental United States. . . . . .

"A Wichita farmer spoke his mind on the honor question in the hotel-lobby this morning, and his hearers were with him.

"'You folks down East can talk all you want about the President's not protecting the honor of the country,' he said. 'He's gone twice as far as we folks out here wanted him to. He can't be too cautious to suit us. We will—every man of us—fight in a minute if the nation is invaded, but we won't go a step farther. We'd keep every American off belligerent ships. We'd keep every American out of Mexico. We'd let the Japs take the Philippines and be damned, if they want 'em. We'll defend our homes, but when any American goes where he has no right to go, if he gets into trouble, it's his own fault. The honor of the country doesn't get outside our boundaries that we can see.'

"Another farmer after this speech was less positive.

"'There's a heap in what the President said,' he remarked. 'We might stand for what he asks for, if that's all he wants. But we're afraid he'll go too far. You folks down East are asking so damn much that we suspect he's with you. But we'll think it over.'"



THE PROUD MOTHER.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

"We are with you, Mr. President, in your plan to keep this country out of war both by diplomacy and preparedness," declares the Topeka *State Journal* (Ind. Rep.). "Surely," it adds, "there can be little protest over Mr. Wilson's proposals to increase the Army. His whole plan is a modest one." But the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), Governor Capper's paper, is no less definite in declaring that "Kansas is not for the proposed $200,000,000 a year over and above the $200,000,000 appropriated annually for national defense. Repudiating the suggestion that Kansas is "opposed to national defense," *The Capital* goes on to say:

"Kansas is opposed to being driven into militarism on the scale approaching that of the military Powers of Europe. Mr. Wilson's plea indeed was for support because he is President—a most effective plea depending for its effectiveness upon the regard for the President's character and general fitness for leadership and for his great office. The weakness in this attitude lies in the fact that he is President for but one year and can not be President for more than five years at the most, while his armament-program is a vast permanent policy the limits of which can not be foretold."

In Milwaukee, a center of our German-American population, the President evoked the loudest and most prolonged applause, according to *The Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.), when he said: "I know that you depend on me to keep this nation out of war." But *The Sentinel* (Rep.) claims that even more enthusiastic applause greeted his assertion that nevertheless he proposed to protect the honor of the United States. In the same paper we read:

"Our people have realized that the recognition given the President in Milwaukee would be taken as in some sort a test of a patriotism, the fundamental Americanism of the community.

"And there can be no doubt that the test was magnificently answered.

"Every previous reception of a President in Milwaukee was simply and literally eclipsed by the tremendous ovation given to Woodrow Wilson yesterday.

"Everywhere the people were out *en masse*. The President of the United States was very emphatically in the United States.

"The immense hall at the Auditorium was jammed. When the distinguished visitor appeared upon the stage, 'This is Milwaukee's answer' was the cry that came spontaneously from the crowd."

The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) pays its tribute to the President because "again and again, when war would have been the simpler and the easier course, he has stood firm for peace."

After his Pittsburg address Senator George T. Oliver's *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), of that city, predicted "a substantial degree of success" for the President's efforts "to arouse the public from a condition of apathetic indifference on the subject of national defense," but complained of "a lack of explicitness" in his statements. And a Pittsburg correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) reported that his program was too vague to afford leadership to the vigorous sentiment for preparedness already existing in Pittsburg and western Pennsylvania.

"It is scarcely possible that a man or woman left Gray's armory after listening to the President's Cleveland speech without a firm conviction that the welfare of this nation, in a very real sense, is bound up in the success of the present movement for a more adequate national defense," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), which can see "no escape from the compelling logic of the case" as presented by the nation's Chief Executive. *The Leader* (Rep.), of the same city, is confident that the President's pleas will stimulate the interior States "to think nationally" on the defense issue instead of "locally and provincially." And the Cleveland *Press* (Ind.) comments with special approval on his advocacy of Government manufacture of war-munitions.

When he reminded his Chicago audience that we are living in a world on fire and our house is not fire-proof, and assured them that the champions of preparedness "mean business," he apparently found the Chicago press in agreement with him on the main point at issue—the need of preparedness for defense. *The Daily News* (Ind.), speaking for the Central West, even states that "in no section of the country is the principle of universal service in the country's defense more widely recognized and demanded." But the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) complains of a certain vagueness in the President's pleas, and *The Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) finds in them "a full sense of our danger, but

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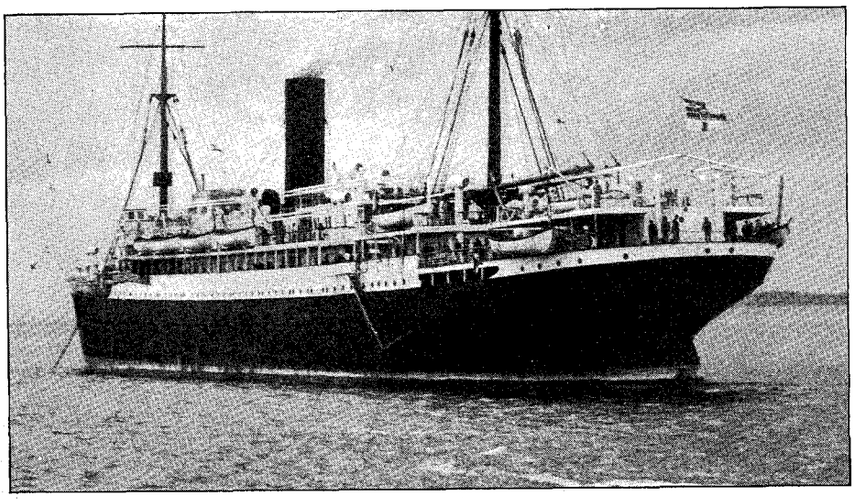

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LIEUTENANT BERG AND HIS PRIZE.

Enthusiasm in Germany and amazement everywhere greeted the news that the British steamer *Appam*, of the West-African trade, had been brought to Newport News by Lieut. Hans Berg and a German prize-crew of twenty-two. On board the *Appam* were her crew of one hundred and fifty, one hundred and forty-four passengers, including the Governor of Sierra Leone, several Germans who had been on their way to England as prisoners, and one hundred and thirty-six persons from seven other British ships sunk by the *Appam's* captor, the *Möwe*. This mysterious German sea-raider, Berlin dispatches state, "was enrolled immediately on the honor list with the *Emden*, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, and *Karlsruhe*."

an insufficient grasp of the means by which we ought to defend ourselves from it."

The President's New York plea for a stronger Army and an available reserve force of half a million men was discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 5. At Pittsburg he announced that "new circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for America to defend itself." And in Cleveland he reiterated this ominous note of warning: "We have interests that are being slowly drawn into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval." In Milwaukee he told his hearers that "there may, at any moment, come a time when I can not both preserve the honor and the peace of the United States." Dangers of a divided allegiance within our nation, if they existed at the beginning of the war, "are now passed and overcome," he declared; and "I know that whenever the test comes every man's heart will be first for America." Answering the charge that munition-makers were responsible for the preparedness-movement, he said:

"Let no one make you suppose this is a money-making agitation. Anything that the Government does somebody is going to make money out of, but the impulse for this thing does not come from those quarters. The impulse comes from men disinterested; men who know the actual circumstances of the war, and who know that these things are immediately necessary.

"I for my part have all along advocated and always shall advocate that the Government, as far as possible, shall manufacture these things for itself, in order that at any rate it may control the prices at which these articles will be sold to the Government. If it is necessary to protect ourselves against those who would make money out of the necessities of the nation there are adequate means of defending ourselves, and we will use these means."

The United States must be prepared to defend not only its territory but its principles, he told his Chicago hearers. And of the European War, he said again, "No man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the struggle or not." In Des Moines he took issue both with the men who are "preaching war" and with the extreme pacifists. The latter, he said, are making a fundamental mistake, "not about the sentiment of America, but about the circumstances of the world." All America's dangers at this present moment "come from her contacts with the rest of the world; and those contacts are going to be largely determined by other nations and not by ourselves." And he added significantly:

"Do you want the situation to be such that all that the President can do is to write messages, to utter words of protest? If these breaches of international law which are in daily danger of occurring should touch the very vital interests and honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States which we love can be stained with impunity?"

America, he told his Topeka hearers, "is not going to abide the habitual and continued neglect of the rights of her citizens, even tho it might be necessary to use force to vindicate them." Of our right "to sell what we produce in the open neutral markets of the world" he said:

"Where there is a blockade, we recognize the right to blockade; where there are the ordinary restraints created by a state of war, we ought to recognize those restraints; but the world needs the wheat of the Kansas fields and of the other great flowering acres of the United States, and we have a right to supply the rest of the world with the products of those fields. We have a right to send food to peaceful populations whenever and wherever the conditions of war make it possible to do so under the ordinary rules of international law. We have a right to supply them with our cotton to clothe them. We have a right to supply them with our manufactured products."

If the President should have to "set out in your behalf to enforce the demands of the United States for respect and right," he told a Kansas City gathering, he would have behind him on land "an army so small that I have not had men enough to patrol the Mexican border." In St. Louis, where he made the last address of his "swing around the circle," he declared his belief that this country should have "the greatest navy in the world." On previous occasions he had said that our Navy was ranked by experts fourth among the world's navies. In St. Louis he went on to say:

"Because the vessels we have are commanded by experts, there is not a better service in the world than that of the American Navy. But no matter how skilled and how capable the officers, or how devoted the men, they must have ships enough, and we are going to have ships enough. . . . . .

"Do you realize the task of the Navy? Have you ever let your imagination dwell upon the enormous stretch of coast from the Canal to Alaska, from the Canal to the northern coast of Maine? There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area, an area of defense, as the American Navy.

"And it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

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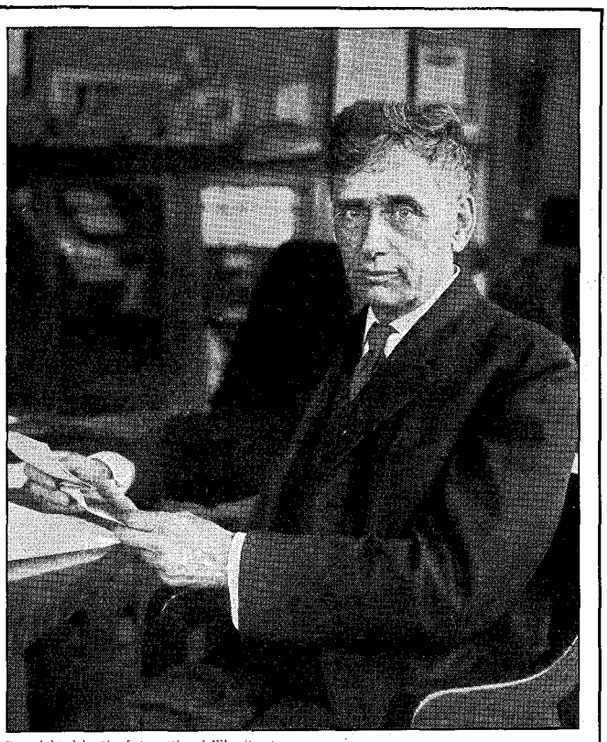
A "PEOPLE'S LAWYER" FOR THE SUPREME COURT

NO APPOINTMENT to the Supreme Court could have created a greater sensation or caused more talk than the one actually made by President Wilson. So several Washington correspondents rather sweepingly aver. In any list of eligibles for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Lamar, observes the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), Louis Dembitz Brandeis "would probably have been the fiftieth had he figured in the list at all." If there were a million lawyers in the United States, says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* (Ind. Rep.), the thought of the choice of Mr. Brandeis would not have occurred to more than one of them; hence we can easily appreciate "the astounded sensibilities of the members of the United States Senate" when the President submitted the nomination to them. To Wall Street, we read in the New York *Sun*, the announcement "came as a surprize and a shock." But a few days later there met in New York a board of arbitration which has for six years preserved a friendly understanding between 100,000 garment-workers and their employers. And at this meeting it was remarked as the most natural thing in the world that the President of the United States should promote their chairman "from the position of the chief judge of our supreme court to that of judge of the highest court in the nation." On the whole, agrees the New York *World* (Dem.), "a 'people's lawyer' will not be out of place in the United States Supreme Court. It is the people's court." Nine out of eleven members of the faculty of the Harvard Law School have, according to the Boston *Post*, exprest unqualified approval of the selection of this brilliant graduate of their institution. In the editorial columns of the New York *Times*, which, like most other conservative newspapers, does not approve of this appointment to the Supreme Court, Mr. Brandeis's qualifications are acknowledged in these ungrudging words:



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LOUIS DEMBITZ BRANDEIS—"PEOPLE'S LAWYER."

His nomination for a Supreme Court justiceship caused consternation on Wall Street and rejoicing where working-people gather.

"There will be universal agreement that the President has conferred the honor of this nomination upon a very distinguished member of the bar, a man learned in the law, extraordinarily well informed as to the conditions of life throughout the country, deeply interested in the public affairs and the infinite private activities of the people, full of energy and capable of taking his full share in the arduous labors of the great tribunal. It can not be doubted that Mr. Brandeis, should the Senate confirm the nomination, would be a conspicuous member of the court. Because of his ability, his intense interest in the tasks to which he applies himself, and his fearlessness in the expression of opinion, he would be heard from, he would of a certainty attain to great distinction. His legal qualifications are attested by the nature of his practise or occupation in recent years. His services and his knowledge have been availed of in matters where only lawyers of great ability would be called into council."

Why, then, was the President's choice of Mr. Brandeis received with universal surprize, and why did it at once arouse widespread and vigorous editorial opposition, and a Senatorial contest of almost unprecedented violence? Mr. Louis Seibold, writing from Washington to the New York *World*, thus states, "crystallized in general terms," the objections to the Brandeis nomination:

"That Mr. Brandeis is a radical, a theorist, impractical, with strong socialistic tendencies.

"That he is given to extravagance of utterance, inspired by prejudice and intolerance.

"That he is a 'self-advertiser,' reckless in his methods of seeking personal exploitation.

"That he does not possess the 'judicial temperament' that would fit him for the duties of a Supreme Court judge, in that he would be influenced by personal considerations rather than the merits of the causes submitted for impartial analysis and exact judgment.

"That Mr. Brandeis is not a Democrat, and that prior to 1912 he was active in the organization and promotion of 'Progressive sentiment' that eventuated in the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, of whom he was once a strong admirer.

"That the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench 'belonged to the South,' as but two of the present Justices were appointed from that section of the country, and that the late Justice Lamar's successor should have been taken from it."

The fact that Mr. Brandeis is a Jew, his lack of judicial experience, and some charges of departure from the strictest standards of professional ethics seem also to influence critics of this Wilson appointment. But the greatest objection of all, held by many editors who approve of Mr. Brandeis on all the other counts, is his supposed lack of "judicial temperament." This is the chief basis of editorial disapproval on the part of such diversely minded papers as the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, New York *Press* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), Rochester *Post Express*, *Herald* (Dem.), and *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), Washington *Herald* (Ind.) and *Times* (Ind.), Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), Chicago *News* (Ind.), and St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.).

The trouble with Mr. Brandeis, as the otherwise complimentary Nashville *Banner* puts it, is that "he is a man who 'starts things,' not one who weighs or ponders facts and questions in the light that precedents, the Constitution, and the laws may determine." The fact "that he is a man of furious partizanship, of violent antagonism, and of irredeemable prejudices" utterly disqualifies him, in the opinion of Mr. Munsey's New York *Press*, from acting in a judicial capacity; "the American people don't want to have the Supreme Court of the United States converted into a china-shop with a bull turned loose in it."

The combination of the Brandeis "temperament" and the Brandeis "radical" view-point is altogether too much for papers like the New York *Sun* and Boston *News Bureau*. The Boston daily calls the nomination "an insult to New England and the business interests of the country," and asks those favoring the nomination to "visit Boston for a day and learn how Brandeis

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has garnered his wealth." The appointee is "negatively" unfit, according to *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "because Mr. Brandeis is without judicial experience and has given no evidence of possessing" the requisite ability, while "his positive unfitness lies in the association he has already had in the very gravest matters which are still far from being finally settled and must come again before the Court, and also in the bias under which he lies." Brandeis, observes the indignant Charleston *Mail*, "has appeared conspicuously time and again, during the last five years, as a loud expounder of new-fangled or demagogic doctrines and as a know-it-all publicist to whom the solution of every industrial and political problem is as simple as is the curing of bodily ills to the quack doctor. . . . On the bench of the United States Supreme Court this flighty and dangerous doctrinaire would write his opinions into the lasting body of law of his country; and there would be no appeal." And in the course of an angry, satiric and denunciatory editorial the conservative Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) asks:

"What motive could have influenced a President to appoint such a man to such a position? Brandeis, a socialist or a Progressive, used his influence in 1912 to have Progressives vote for Woodrow Wilson. But was there no less reward that he would have taken for the service? Must the security of life and property of every inhabitant of the country be jeopardized because a political debt had to be paid?"

THE BLOW THAT ALMOST KILLED FATHER.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In spite of the assurance of Senator James (Dem., Kentucky), *The Florida Times-Union* (Dem.) does "not believe that Brandeis is a Democrat," and since, in addition to that, "he is not a lawyer of known ability, he is not a man of judicial temperament," the Jacksonville daily finds it difficult "to conceive of the selection of a man less fit than he for the position to which he has been appointed."

Surprizing as the Brandeis appointment was to all editors, yet it is hard to escape the conviction that the ayes outnumber the noes. None of Mr. Brandeis's friends in editorial sanctums can pay higher tribute to his abilities than does the New York *Times*. But they, unlike the papers just quoted, are dismayed neither by his "radicalism" nor his "unjudicial temperament." That President Wilson has chosen a Jew of high legal attainments to sit in the Supreme Court is generally held wise and commendable. Mr. Brandeis is the second of his faith to receive such a nomination at the hands of an American Chief Magistrate, and if the Senate confirms the choice, will be the first to sit in the Court. The remark of the Columbus *Dispatch* is typical:

"With a Catholic as Chief Justice and a Jew as an associate Justice, each appointed by a President of a different faith, the Supreme Court will be a shining example of what religious liberty in the American Republic really is and ought always to be."

It is noteworthy that in New England, which has been the chief scene of Mr. Brandeis's legal career, including his spectacular attack upon the management of the New Haven Railroad, his nomination to the Supreme Court vacancy wins the approval of the Harvard Law School teachers, already noted; ex-Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts; Mayor Curley, of Boston; ex-President Mellen, of the New Haven, and such newspapers as the Boston *Journal* (Ind.) and *Post* (Dem.), Portland *Argus* (Dem.), Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and Springfield *Republican*. In New York, where Wall Street rages over the appointment, the choice is praised by Jewish publicists like Oscar Straus and Samuel Untermyer, and meets with the emphatic approval of such newspapers as the *New-Yorker Herold*, Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.), and New York *World* (Dem.), *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.), and *American* (Ind.). In the South, which expected Mr. Justice Lamar to be succeeded by another Southerner, the chorus of praise is led by the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) and *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) in Mr. Brandeis's birthplace, and by the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) and *American* (Rep.), New Orleans *Times Picayune* (Dem.), Nashville *Tennessean* (Ind. Dem.), Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) and *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), and Savannah *Press* (Dem.). And the chorus of approval thus led is joined by many papers in other sections of the country, including *The Public Ledger* (Ind.), *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), and *Record* (Dem.) in Philadelphia, the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) in Ohio, *The News* and *Indiana Times* in Indianapolis, the Detroit *Times* (Ind.) and the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) and *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), Omaha *News* (Ind.), and Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), farther West.

As for Mr. Brandeis's "temperament," these papers either approve of it, or believe that a little judicial experience will tame it sufficiently. And after all, says the Savannah *Press*, "the 'judicial quality' is no mysterious and detached gift, but just a very certain part of the make-up of a man who loves justice and understands law. Both of these things are indisputably true of Louis D. Brandeis."

As for the charge of radicalism—well, "radicalism is not a crime," the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks. And the New York *American*, *Morning Telegraph*, and Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and *News Leader* are inclined to agree with the St. Louis *Star* that "the Supreme Court needs a little leaven of this sort." It is because Mr. Brandeis is a radical, and "a radical of unusual ability and character, that his elevation to the bench will be regarded by most people with emphatic approval," we read in the New York *World*. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, by no means radical in its own opinion, reminds its readers that "there has grown up in the United States a very considerable minority of voters who are not conservative," and that "the sentiment of distrust of the justice of our courts permeates the whole organized-labor movement." If so many of our fellow citizens feel this way, asks *The Eagle*, "is it right to lend sanction to their feeling by continuing to keep all representation of what is called radicalism off the bench of our highest court?" And the Springfield *Republican*, in an editorial emphasizing Mr. Brandeis's qualifications, proclaims as "the supreme merit of this nomination" the "remarkable place Mr. Brandeis has gained in the esteem and admiration of the wage-earning people, the labor-unions, and the radical elements of this country." It continues:

"As an arbitrator in the great clothing-trades strikes of New York City he has had notable success. He possesses the confidence of the very classes of the people who have given ear most freely and eagerly perhaps to the long-standing accusation that the courts were the tools of wealth and special privilege.

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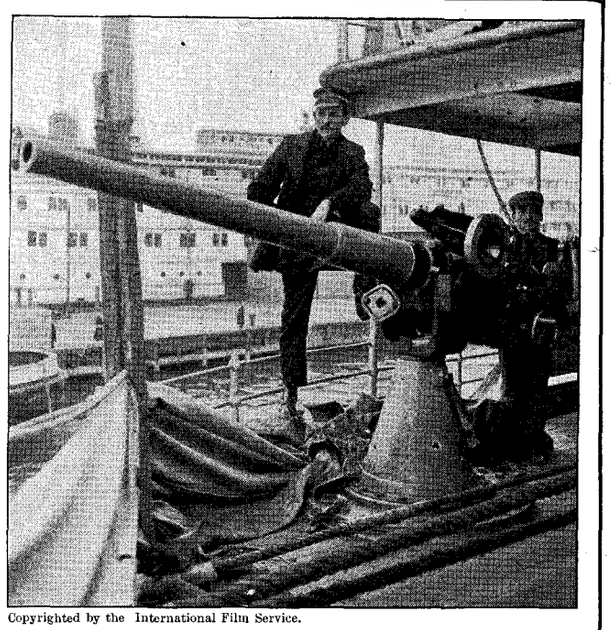
There are far too many such people in America to-day, and demagogic assaults on the judiciary will never stop while they regard with distrust the highest courts in the land.

"Unless Mr. Brandeis can be professionally or personally discredited, therefore, by the enemies he has made, he deserves the favor of the Senate for the reason that a man of his type on the bench of the highest court would tend to make every trade-unionist, every socialist, every anarchist even, more loyal to our Government and to American institutions; and that not because Mr. Brandeis is a trade-unionist, or a socialist, or an anarchist, but because there are many thousands of citizens who believe that the court should contain members who can see life from their point of view and in whose fidelity to democracy they entertain no shadow of doubt."



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"ARMED FOR DEFENSE."

Yet the very presence of this gun on the Italian liner *Verona* might imperil the passengers, as Germany claims it would justify the submarine in launching a torpedo without warning.

Several Republican dailies, like the Springfield *Union* and Cincinnati *Times-Star*, think that in making the Brandeis appointment President Wilson laid himself open to the charge of playing politics with the Supreme Court. The nomination, in the Boston *Transcript's* (Rep.) opinion, "will mean millions of votes for the Democratic party next November." The Boston *Journal* (Ind.) thinks the President likely to "win new support from Progressive citizens and groups who have chafed at the element of conservatism in the Administration." But the Detroit *Free Press*, believing the country less radical than it was a few years ago, thinks it possible that the Brandeis appointment may "injure rather than benefit the political fortunes of the President." And the Springfield *Republican* says:

"There is no adequate explanation of the nomination of Mr. Brandeis as a political asset for the Presidency until it is whispered that he is a Jew—one of the most prominent Jews in America. . . . Here, indeed, is a 'bid for the Jewish vote' in the 'pivotal' State in a Presidential election."

Mr. Brandeis was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1856, received his education in the Louisville schools, and in Germany, and at Harvard. He began the practise of law in Boston in 1879. His most conspicuous legal activities, as set down in *Who's Who*, have been as counsel for Mr. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in 1910, and for shippers in the advance-rate inquiry before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1911; as counsel for the people in proceedings involving constitutionality of Oregon and of Illinois women's ten-hour laws and Ohio nine-hour law; and in preserving the Boston municipal subways system and in establishing the Boston sliding-scale gas system and the Massachusetts savings-bank insurance; also (1906–13) in opposing the New Haven monopoly of transportation in the Northeast; and as chairman of the arbitration board which settled the New York garment-workers' strike in 1910, and which has preserved peace in this industry ever since. He refused recompense for his services in most of these cases and earned the sobriquet of "the people's lawyer." During the railroad-rate hearings he made the statement that the railroads of the country could save $1,000,000 if run efficiently. Mr. Brandeis supported Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and was mentioned as a Cabinet possibility. He has since been employed as special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MR. LANSING'S NEW SEA-CODE

TO FRAME for submarines and merchant ships a code of rules that will suit both Berlin and London would seem a rather large order, yet that is precisely what Secretary Lansing has attempted. The result is that London thinks the proposed code favors Germany and Berlin thinks it favors England. What he suggests is that the *U*-boats torpedo no merchant ships without warning or without placing their passengers and crews in places of safety, while the merchant craft, for their part, are to carry no guns and must stop when ordered. Many American papers think the suggestions excellent. To the New York *Evening Mail* it seems "a significant step in the direction of building up the new law of nations by the adjustment of the existing code to the new conditions of warfare." Tho the New York *Globe* sees in it a threatened lessening of the freedom of the seas by enabling submarines to operate with less risk and by cutting down the traditional rights of merchantmen. In Paris, London, and Berlin the new sea-code is received with about equal scorn. In fact, says the Paris *Journal des Débats:*

"The American memorandum recognizes implicitly, if not explicitly, the right of submarines to sink inoffensive merchantmen. That is a revolution in international law and a premium accorded to barbarism."

As the London *Daily Telegraph* sees it, the note might just as well have been prepared by Count von Bernstorff; "if Germany could obtain such concessions she would gain immensely." Yet the Manchester *Guardian*, noting that concessions are asked from the Allies and promises to obey certain rules are asked from Germany, wonders if America will guarantee that the promises will be kept; "if she will, we have no doubt what the answer of the Allies will be."

In Berlin, the prevailing comment, as reported in the dispatches, is well summed up by the *Tägliche Rundschau*, which says that "the note could just as well have been signed by Sir Edward Grey as by Secretary Lansing, so carefully is everything unpleasant or uncomfortable for the British avoided, so exclusively is every restriction proposed therein directed toward rendering submarine warfare impossible." But to forbid the arming of merchant vessels would be a severe blow to England in the opinion of the *Berliner Zeitung*, which adds:

"It has long been clear to every sane thinker that in wartime an armed merchantman is no longer to be considered a peaceful vessel. We certainly would greet it with satisfaction if Mr. Lansing were to put his announcement into effect."

Mr. Lansing has not made public the text of his memorandum on this subject, or even told to what Powers it was addrest. But, according to a Washington dispatch printed in the New York *Evening Post*, the note suggests a formula to apply to warfare on commerce substantially as follows:

"(1) A non-combatant has the right to traverse the high seas in a merchant ship entitled to fly a belligerent flag, and rely

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upon the rules of international law and the principles of humanity if the vessel is approached by a belligerent war-vessel.

"(2) A merchant vessel of any nationality should not be subject to attack until the belligerent war-ship has warned her to stop.

"(3) Any belligerent-owned merchant vessel should promptly obey any order from a belligerent war-ship to stop.

"(4) No such merchant vessel should be fired upon unless she tries to flee or to resist by force, and even in such case any attack upon her by a war-ship must stop as soon as the flight or resistance ceases.

"(5) Only in case it should be impossible, for military reasons, for the war-ship to supply a prize-crew or to convoy the merchant ship into port will she be justified in sinking such merchantman, and in that case passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety."

Now the State Department, we read in the New York paper, "is fully appreciative of the obstacles which the adoption of these rules would place in the way of the operations of the submarines, because of their structural weakness." Hitherto merchantmen have been practically helpless as against armored war-ships carrying heavy guns, and have armed only for defense against pirates and privateers. But, we are reminded by this writer,

"The introduction of the submarine into naval warfare has changed all of this. This craft is almost without powers of defense, beyond the ability to submerge to escape an enemy. A gun even of light caliber on a merchant ship could successfully defend her against a submarine. There are now no more pirates, and the practise of privateering has been abandoned by civilized nations by general agreement.

"Therefore, there can now be no reason for the maintenance of even small-caliber guns on merchant ships, unless it is designed to make them superior to submarines, and thereby deprive that class of war-ships of their undoubted right, with safety, to warn and search such merchantmen. In reality, therefore, any such armament of a merchant vessel now might be regarded as offensive armament.

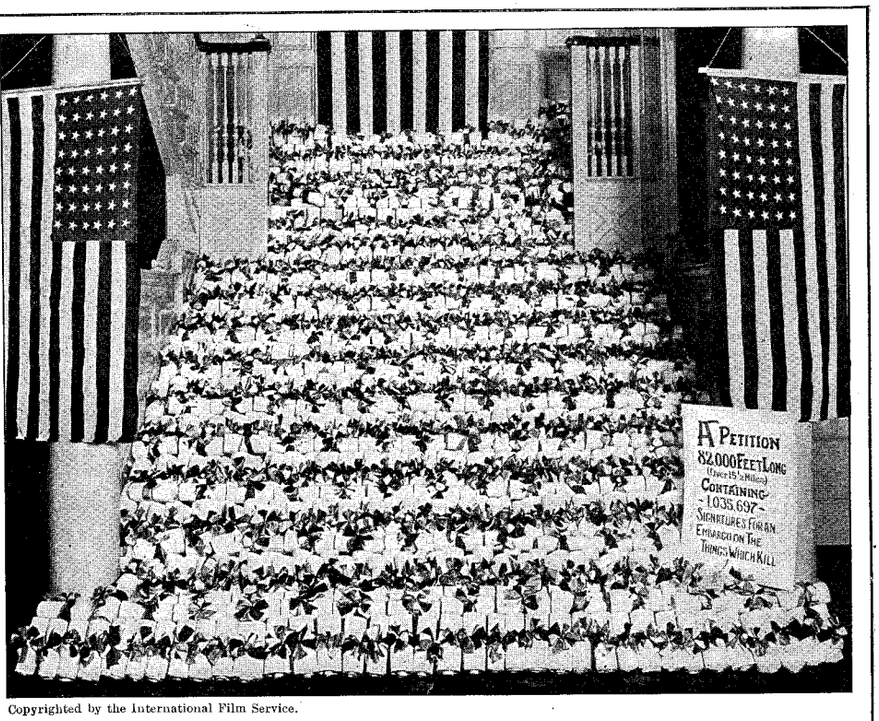
"If submarines should be required to stop and search merchant vessels before attacking them and to remove the passengers and crews to places of safety, it is not fair that the submarines should be compelled to expose themselves to destruction at the hands of merchantmen."

These arguments are accepted and are developed editorially in the New York *World* and Philadelphia *Press* and *Record*. The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Allies might well agree not to arm merchantmen. But there might be difficulty "in accepting the further demand that a merchant ship is to stop at once when summoned to do so. . . . Other commerce-destroyers have speed precisely in order to chase ships; why, the Allies are likely to ask, should ships be made to stop because submarines are slow?"

Under the old rules, says the New York *Globe*, "vessels of war took risks in their operations as commerce-destroyers." But now "it is proposed to enable the submarine to operate with less risk." And the New York *Journal of Commerce*, believing "that submarine attacks upon merchant vessels carrying passengers can not be made effective under rules of international law," declares that they should be abandoned; "these weapons of destruction ought to be limited in their operation to naval vessels of the enemy."

A MILLION DEMAND AN EMBARGO

BACK OF THE PETITION bearing a million signatures and asking for an embargo on arms-exports, declared Senator La Follette when the twenty-one baskets full of paper were received in the Senate, "is a cry from the common humanity of the country." When the monster petition was presented to the Senate by Senator Kenyon the ensuing discussion brought out proembargo speeches not only from the Iowa and Wisconsin Senators, but also from Messrs. Clapp, Townsend, Martine, Sutherland, Smoot, Hitchcock, Clarke, Robinson, and Ashurst. According to Senator Kenyon—



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THE MONSTER ARMS-EMBARGO PETITION SENT TO CONGRESS.

It was presented by Senator Kenyon, and the signatures were secured largely through the efforts of the organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality.

"The signers of these petitions are not pro-British, they are not pro-German, but they are pro-American, prohumanity, pro-Christianity. . . The jingle of the dollar can not drown the cry of suffering from the battle-fields of Europe. It may be all right to sell these things according to international law, but it is against the moral law."

But the opponents of any embargo in Congress and in the press reply that it would be both inhumane and unneutral. Such an embargo as is asked, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "would prolong the war and result in still greater sacrifice of life and suffering of survivors. It would help the Teutonic allies in their desperate determination to hold out until their enemies gave up the contest. But those enemies would not give it up." An embargo, says the New York *Times*, "would at this time be absolutely and designedly unneutral."

"It would help, and it is designed to help, Germany and her allies, who can not buy munitions here because their enemies control the seas, and to injure Great Britain and her allies, who can. To stop now a practise authorized by international law and followed in the United States for more than 120 years is simply to side with and support the Teutonic allies.

"If the United States proclaims this embargo it will be estopt in the future from removing it. Should it be at war, it would be cut off from foreign supplies of munitions. . . . . .

"To kick American neutrality galley-west, to deliver the United States, bound hand and foot, helpless to its enemies—these are the inevitable sequences of the proposed embargo."

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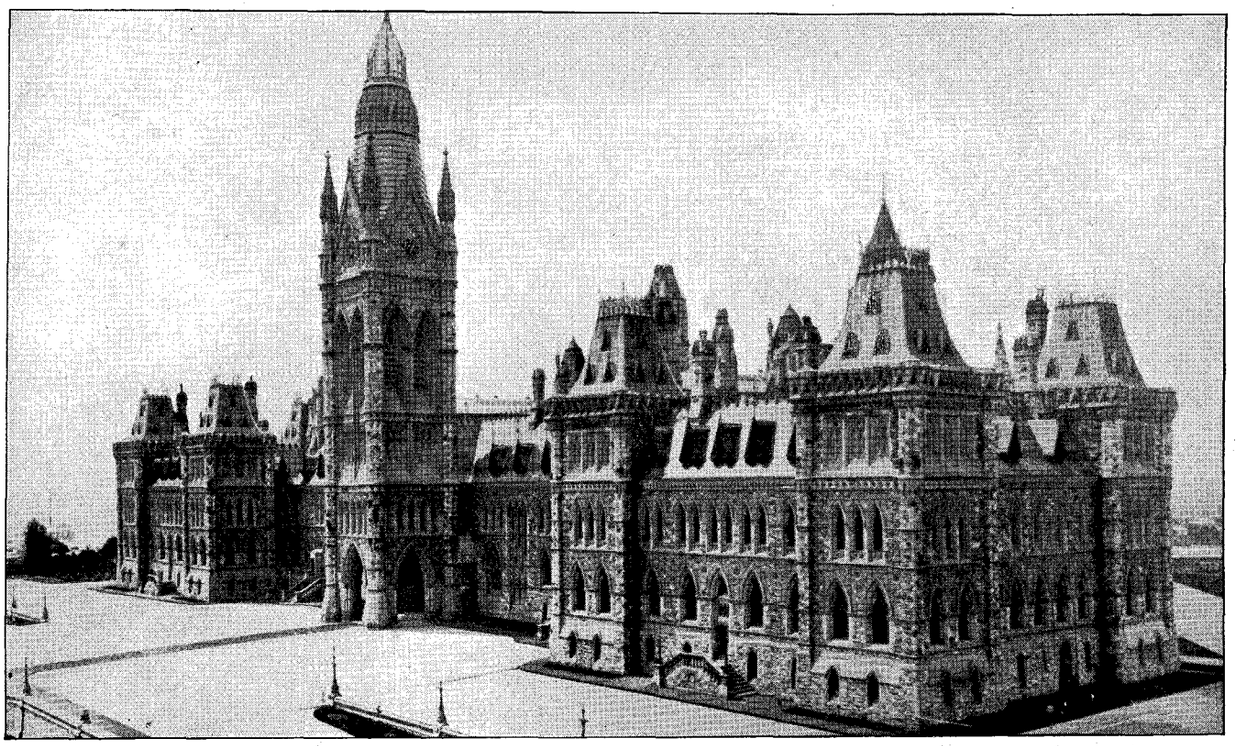

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A CANADIAN MEMORY—THE BURNED PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT OTTAWA.

On the night of February 3 this structure, the center of the group of Government buildings at Ottawa, was wrecked by a fire which started in a reading-room adjacent to the Commons Chamber. Six persons, two of them women, lost their lives. The House of Commons was in session and many members and other occupants of the building escaped narrowly and with great difficulty. The money-loss from the fire has not been estimated, but priceless paintings and books and valuable national documents were destroyed.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MIGHT does not make right, nor does right make might.—*New York Sun.*

ALL we want is a couple of guns on the stern of the Ship of State, just for defense.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THAT horse-meat they are eating in New York wouldn't be so much out of place if served *à la cart.*—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NO sooner did the peace-pilgrims visit Sweden than there were renewed rumors that the country was about to enter the war.—*Boston Herald.*

MISS JANE ADDAMS'S assertion that Europe wants peace proves once more that a woman can't keep a secret.—*Washington Post.*

THE neutralest neutrality yet recorded is that of Billy Sunday, who says he wants to be a colonel "like Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan."—*New York Herald.*

ACCORDING to Admiral Beatty, England must "get religion" to win the war, but putting the fear of God in the other fellow sounds more practical.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE fact that Colonel House's visit has mystified the French is just another illustration of how strong is the bond of understanding between the peoples of the two great Republics.—*New York Herald.*

THE chairman of the Republican National Committee has reached the comforting conclusion that President Wilson is politically bankrupt, and the uncomforting conclusion that it will be very difficult to defeat him. — *New York World.*

EVERY time the Germans take a mile of trenches Lloyd-George says they are showing signs of exhaustion.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WALL STREET at least can congratulate itself that Brandeis has been eliminated as a Presidential possibility.—*Kanesburgh Illuminator.*

As Mr. Brandeis knows how the railroads could save $1,000,000 a day, the Interstate Commerce Commission would seem to be his field.—*Philadelphia Record.*

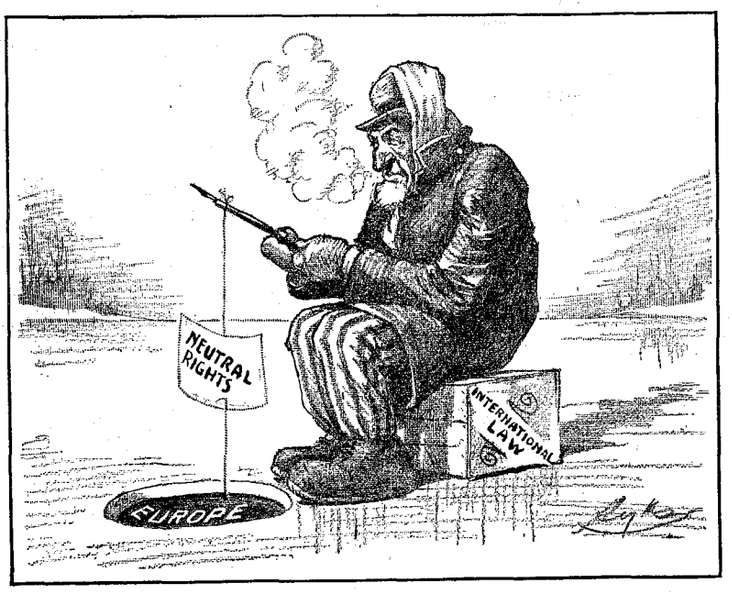
GROWING hostility of Japan toward the United States will not be lessened by the threat to give her the Philippines.—*Washington Post.*

TAFT says the Republicans would lose with Roosevelt and the Democrats with Wilson. But what would happen if they were the two candidates?—*Philadelphia Record.*

DR. COOK reports that the inhabitants of Borneo are not wild at all. But then, he has just returned from Europe with the Ford pilgrims, and such a judgment is purely relative.—*New York Tribune.*

A NUMBER of newspapers are laying particular stress upon the fact that Mr. Brandeis is a Jew. So also was that early representative of the judiciary, Moses, if I am not mistaken. — *New York Morning Telegraph.*

A CAREFUL study of my contemporaries convinces me that some of them are strong for a non-partizan Supreme Court, provided it is composed entirely of ultraconservatives who think one way.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



JEST FISHIN'.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND

THAT GENIUS for smoothing things over and bringing harmony out of party-discords, which has made Mr. Asquith so valuable a Prime Minister in peace-time, has never better demonstrated its value as a war-asset than during the passage of the first Conscription Bill ever presented to a British Parliament. When Mr. Asquith introduced his bill on January 5, he was faced by the resignation of his Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, and of three other subordinate members of the Government, representatives of the Labor party, which threatened open revolt. When the bill received the royal assent and passed into law on January 27, the three Labor ministers were back in their respective offices, the bill had passed both houses of Parliament in record time and with overwhelming majorities, and organized labor, through the Trades-Union Congress, had consented, albeit grudging and sullen.

The measure adds roughly to the number of those liable to service 651,160 unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one, and of these it is estimated that 343,386 will actually be used.

When Lord Derby inaugurated his whirlwind campaign for voluntary enlistment, which yielded 2,182,178 men, the Premier solemnly promised that no married men should be called to the colors until all the unmarried had done their duty. The Conscription Act is the fulfilment of that pledge and provides, with that desire to retain the already established machinery which is so peculiarly an English characteristic, that the 651,160 single men who did not respond to Lord Derby's invitation to enlist shall be deemed to have done so and be treated accordingly—conscription, in fact, under the legal fiction of a voluntary enlistment.

THE CRACK OF DOOM.
—*Punch* (London).

These proceedings have roused not a little interest on the Continent, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* pays Mr. Asquith a sort of left-handed tribute when it says:

"The birth of compulsory service in England is assuredly one of the most marvelous things in existence, and people on the Continent will once more discover that nothing in England wears the same aspect as it does in any other place on earth. Only think of the circumstances under which universal military service was adopted in France and Prussia, the two countries from which all Europe has borrowed it. In the midst of dire peril, with the enemy in the land, to the accompaniment of tremendous enthusiasm, every one was ready to give everything to save his country from humiliation—that was the beginning of compulsory service in Prussia and in France. There is nothing of the sort in England.

"Like everything else in England, this greatest and most important of all questions is a mere matter of traffic between the parties. There is no suspicion of general enthusiasm. The Asquith Government, which really cares nothing about the fate of Europe or the fate of England's allies, but is anxious only to remain in office, is once more sailing through all difficulties with unparalleled skill in the art of tacking."

Colonel Gädke, considered Germany's most discerning military critic, is not altogether happy with the prospect that conscription opens up. He writes in the Berlin *Vorwärts*, which he joined after leaving the *Berliner Tageblatt* and being deprived of his military rank for becoming a Socialist. He says:

"No one can resent the belief of the English that by adding 500,000 soldiers to their field-army they are throwing a considerable weight into the scale. Whether it will be so or not must depend partly on the duration of the war. With the introduction of compulsory military service in England we must recognize the firm determination of the ruling classes to continue the war at any cost. With this decision of our worst and most powerful enemy — even if we think it foolish—we have got to reckon."

The editors of the Paris papers are distinctly puzzled at the English way of doing things and are not quite certain what the Conscription Act really amounts to. The Paris *Journal des Débats* says that it establishes no principle and settles nothing definitely, after which it remarks:

"Even in a question in which order and permanence seem to be most necessary, they appear to be inspired by an eternal 'wait and see,' but we must take our excellent allies as they are, and every one must recognize that, if it has taken them a long time to see, they have acted with all their strength when they did see."

The *Temps* is amazed at the attitude of organized labor in England, and says:

"Trades-unionists remain obstinately sullen in the face of the danger which threatens the country, and they have not hesitated to sacrifice national unity to their immediate interests and privileges. . . . Apparently a portion of the British working classes is not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the situation. Their eyes are not yet open to the reality, and they do not yet understand that it is not a case of defending their interests, but that the honor and the existence of the country are in question."

Dyed-in-wool Liberal papers in England are in a quandary. Their idolized leaders have trafficked with the unclean thing, and they do not know what to say. The London *Nation*, however, knows its own mind and declares:

"Conscription for a great emergency the country would have borne, for it has borne everything (including the incompetence of its governors) with patience, just as its young manhood has dared everything with ardor. But conscription after 6,000,000 of citizens have offered themselves for armed service (*i.e.*, about

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2 per cent. more of the population than conscript Germany has taken or can take)—conscription under a scheme twisted so as to turn it into a plan, not for getting volunteer recruits into the Army, but for keeping them out so as to make room for the application of force; conscription by a newspaper dodge in statistics; conscription by a silly libel on a class; conscription as a cloak for Ministerial misdirection—this is too much."

The Tory journals are naturally well satisfied, and *The Saturday Review* remarks:

"The bill is a small bill, but it is a start. It means well. Despite the cautelous phrases and arguments of the Prime Minister about its being adopted as 'an expedient,' not as 'a principle,' and so forth, it does, beyond the shadow of a doubt, tell all the world that henceforth it will be the bounden, the State-enforced, duty of young men of fit bodies and fit ages to defend their country—and to defend their country they must sometimes fight for it abroad. It tells this outright to bachelor: it gives a tremendously significant warning to benedick. This bill will break the hard hearts of out-and-out anti-'conscriptionists,' and the curved spines of those Radicals and their printing-presses who, like Byron's *Donna Julia*, vowing they will ne'er consent, have already consented."

The fears of labor are reflected in two widely read London weeklies which both fear that military conscription is but the thin end of the wedge leading to industrial conscription. *The New Witness* calls for safeguards to make the use of the Act "for the industrial dragooning of labor impossible. It must be expressly provided that no attested man shall be under military law until he is called up for military service. It must also be provided that soldiers shall not be used for industrial purposes." The Socialistic *New Statesman* says:

"Mr. Asquith's statement that there is not the slightest intention of allowing the bill to be used as an instrument of industrial compulsion is an assurance which, as far as he and the Cabinet as a whole are concerned, may be accepted without the slightest reservation. But as it stands it can be so used and certainly will be so used. An employer has only to dismiss a 'starred' unmarried man of military age for that man—unless he can promptly secure other 'starred' employment—to become *ipso facto* a conscripted soldier. What a weapon for the anti-trade-union employer!"

THE DEFENSE OF EGYPT

SOME UNEASINESS is manifested in the British press when dealing with the second attack on Egypt threatened by the troops of the Central Powers, and while most of the London papers prophesy the utter failure of the expedition, they do not hesitate to express the opinion that, when it comes to the test, a situation of considerable gravity will be created. This is also recognized in neutral countries, and Amsterdam dispatches tell us that the Dutch liners and mail-boats plying between Holland and her East-Indian colonies no longer pass through the Suez Canal, but now follow the old route round the Cape of Good Hope. The London *Daily News* says candidly:

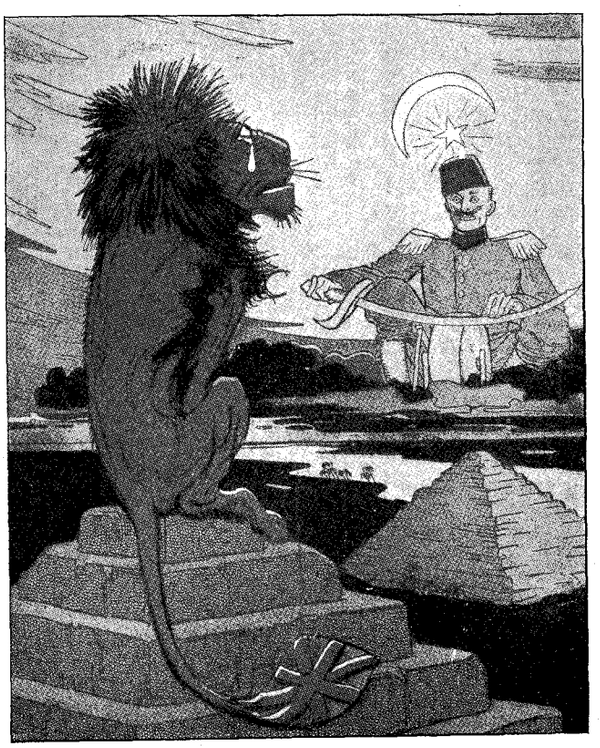
"Egypt, since the crushing of Servia and the treachery of Bulgaria, has become a vulnerable point in our communications with India. The capture of the Suez Canal and the occupation of Cairo would strike not a death-blow, because as long as we retain our sea-power the British Empire is unconquerable, but a decidedly serious blow, which we must on no account allow to be pushed home or we shall stagger under its effect."

From this source we also learn of a new railroad built in the Holy Land since the war began, and *The News* thus traces the route to be followed by the invading army:

"The passage from the Galata landing-stage at Constantinople to Haidar Pasha, the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, is half an hour by steamer, and the Turks have a dozen or more very good local steamers, each capable of taking 1,000 men for a short journey. Between Haidar Pasha and Aleppo, where the Bagdad Railway links up with the Syrian line, there are still two breaks, one of some 18 miles in the Taurus Mountain, and a second one of lesser length in the Amanus range, between Adana and Aleppo. From Aleppo there is now through railway communication to Beersheba, which is within 35 miles of the Egyptian frontier, and is the starting-point of the expeditionary force which is known to be preparing for a second attempt to invade Egypt. The total distance from Haidar Pasha to Beersheba is approximately 1,200 miles."

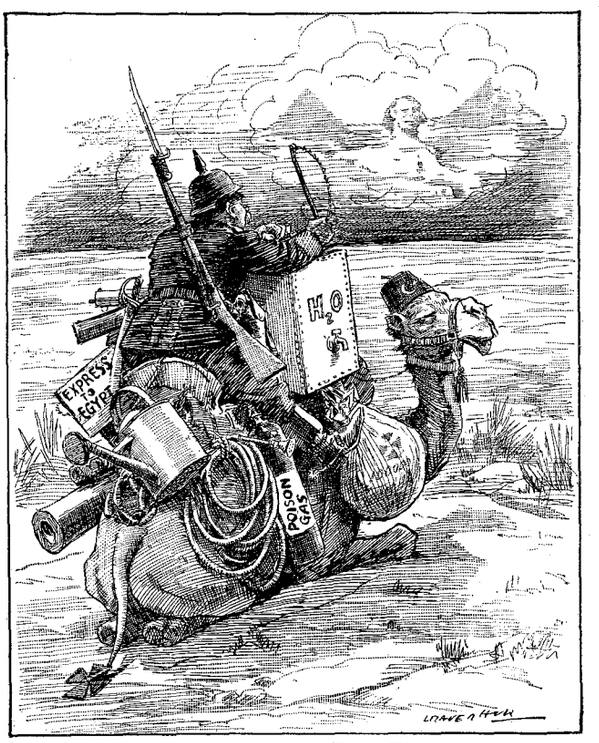
The News thinks that the advantages in the defense of Egypt lie with the English, but it remarks:

"So long as we realize what the struggle means for us—we



THE SWORD OF ISLAM.

THE BRITISH LION—"The dear old days at Suez will soon be over!"
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE SECOND TIME OF ASKING.

BOSCH (with visions of the conquest of Egypt)—"I suppose he knows the way there."
CAMEL (overhearing)—"*And* back!" —*Punch* (London).

TWO PROPHETIC VISIONS ABOUT EGYPT.

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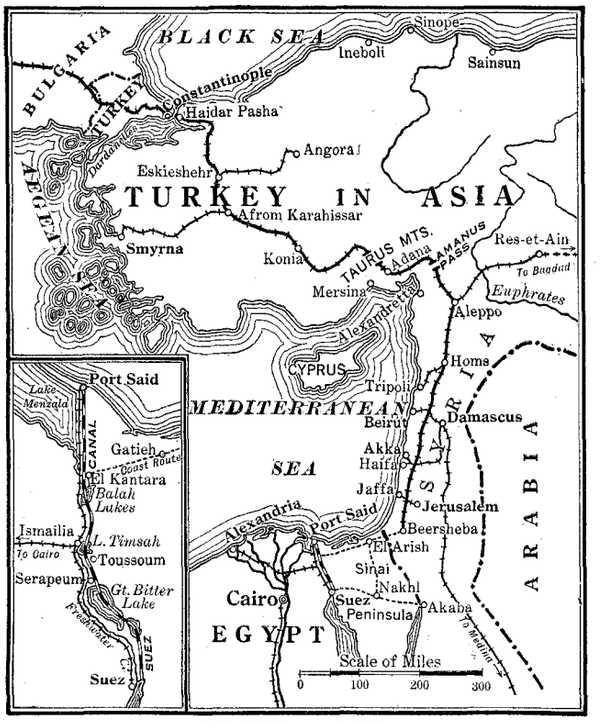
have been rather late in doing so—we have nothing to fear. In Europe the Germans have been fighting with the advantage derived from interior lines, but in attempting to turn us out of Egypt the strategical advantage passes into our hands. We can reenforce the garrison of Egypt more quickly than the Germans, even with the help of the Syrian Railway, can send troops to Beersheba. None the less are they making their preparations for invasion with the foresight, energy, and thoroughness which they always bring to bear on the business of war. There can be no longer any doubt that Meissner Pasha, the engineer of the Bagdad Railway, intends to construct a light railway from Beersheba through the heart of the Sinai Peninsula to within striking distance of the Suez Canal, and to lay a pipe-line to carry water alongside of it."

"The strategic frontiers of Egypt are in Palestine now as always," says the Manchester *Guardian*, and it advocates an attempt to secure these frontiers by an attack on the Holy Land. *The Guardian* does not disguise its uneasiness, for it says:

"The actual line of defense is along the Suez Canal, which, tho capable of being made impregnable, is none the less a very bad frontier for Egypt. . . . Supposing the Turks were able to keep up the attack on the Suez Canal line without actually carrying it, they would still have accomplished everything that the Germans could desire, because this would be sufficient to stop the Canal for the purposes of trade. We might continue to hold Egypt, but we should be virtually in the position of Turkey holding the Dardanelles strait against the operations of a Power commanding the sea. Egypt, as things are—and the fact can not be too often emphasized—is the weak spot in our system of Imperial defense by sea-power. Not until Palestine is in our possession can Egypt be regarded as safe."

The London *Spectator* alone exhibits the usual cheery optimism of the British by saying:

"Tho we see all the anxieties and dangers of such an attack, and fully understand the risks, we believe that that invasion is on the whole not to be dreaded, but indeed should be welcomed as likely to bring ruin on its planners. If we have made, as we must assume we have made, full preparations along the line of the Suez Canal, we ask for nothing better than that the Germans and Turks should knock their heads against our lines and engage in a new example of trench-warfare in which they will have their backs to a waterless desert, with, at the very most, two lines of attenuated desert railway and no lateral communication, not even a road, while we shall have Egypt behind us and all its supplies, including water. What is best of all, we shall have the lateral communication, first, of the Suez Canal with its flotillas of gunboats—*i.e.*, floating batteries of heavy artillery, which can be moved up and down exactly as they are wanted; and, further, a railway running parallel to the Canal, which can be used to reenforce our line at any point and 'teach the doubtful battle where to rage.' At the same time, both our flanks will rest upon the sea, which means upon British squadrons."



THE WAY TO EGYPT.

By the above route, shown on a map taken from the London *Daily News*, will the troops of the Central Powers travel when they make their second attack on Egypt. Note the new railroad through Palestine, which, *The News* tells us, has been built since the last thrust at Suez especially to bring troops to the Egyptian frontier.

The confidence displayed by *The Spectator* in the part the British Navy is prepared to take in the defense of Egypt is not shared by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which caustically remarks:

"The British Navy, whose mission it was to protect, and even to advance British trade and defend British colonies, is not in a position to delay, even by one iota, the collapse which is to take place on the Suez Canal. It lies idle in some unknown harbor, with the exception of a few cruisers and torpedo-boats, whose job is to watch over the commerce of neutral States and to commit as many outrages upon it as possible."

IS JAPAN TIRED OF ENGLAND?

THE RECENT VISIT of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch to the Court of the Mikado revived talk of a possible Russo-Japanese alliance which has been rumored ever since the opening of the European War. The Russian Grand Duke was received with great enthusiasm by both the Japanese Government and people. When he arrived at Tokyo on January 12, the Mikado showed him the extraordinary courtesy of going to the railway station personally to welcome him.

This enthusiastic demonstration of Japanese friendship for Russia seems the more significant when viewed in the light of the dissatisfaction which certain newspapers in Tokyo have been expressing over the Anglo-Japanese alliance. We recall that almost upon the heels of the Russo-Japanese War certain British publicists began to complain of Japan's activities in Manchuria and China as incompatible with the best interests of England. At that time Japan said nothing to return the compliments of such British critics. In fact, her leading journals were remarkably reserved and calm up to the fall of Tsing-tao, the German stronghold in China. With this new turn of affairs in the Far East, however, some of the minor Japanese papers began to exhibit restlessness in their attitude toward British diplomacy. Their feeling appeared to be that the British diplomat was too clever to suit a "simple-hearted" nation like Japan.

True, even at that time no leading newspapers came out openly against the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but one had only to read between the lines to suspect that something was wrong with the relationship between the two nations. For one thing, it was complained *sotto voce* that Great Britain was planning to secure a controlling power over the German section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, measuring some 400 miles. England's claim for this privilege was based, it was said, upon the part she played in the siege of Tsing-tao by sending a war-ship and some 500 troops to cooperate with the Japanese. As a matter of fact, we are told, the Japanese did all the fighting, and as a reward Japan was to retain in her possession 255 miles of German railways in Shantung, 145 miles less than what England was coveting.

When the rumors of the British intention to gain a control of the Tientsin-Pukow line were abroad, the Tokyo *Yamato* published an editorial criticizing England's selfishness in the most scathing terms. This journal has ever since been outspoken in discussing British policy in the Far East. In one of its recent editorials on England the *Yamato* says:

"Great Britain never wished at heart to become Japan's

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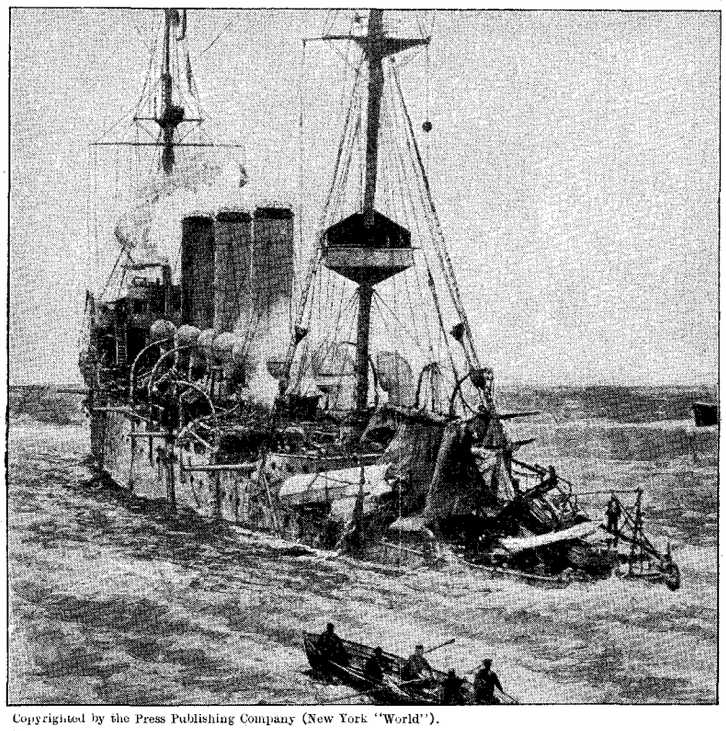
ally. She did not wish to enter into such intimate relations with us, for she privately regarded us as an upstart nation radically different from her in blood and religion. It was simply the force of circumstances which compelled her to enter into an alliance with us. It is the height of conceit on our part to think that England really cared for our friendship, for she never did. It was the Russian menace to India and Persia on the one hand, and the German ascendency on the other, which compelled her to clasp our hands."

The same paper publishes an article from the pen of Professor Takebe, a well-known authority on sociology, who con-



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BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER *HERMES* TORPEDOED AND SINKING.

Caught in the Straits of Dover, in the same month in which the *Hawke* was lost, the *Hermes* fell victim to a German submarine. Most of the officers and crew were saved, but the cruiser sank rapidly. "She made a gallant struggle before she went down," declared an eye-witness. "She even appeared to be moving slowly when her water-line was far below the surface." This first view of the sinking to be released for publication shows the work of rescue still going on altho the decks are already awash.

tends that altho the Anglo-Japanese alliance has in the past been beneficial to both the high contracting parties, it has really outlived its usefulness. He believes that the *raison d'être* of the alliance ceased with the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, and goes on to argue:

"Japan's national policy does not coincide with that of Great Britain, which is highly individualistic, selfish, and commercial. . . . The European War has disclosed that there is a great difference between our national character and ideals and those of the English. While we are a nation willing to serve the State at the sacrifice of our personal interests, the Englishman is too individualistic to serve his country even at such a time of strain and stress as the present. We can not go hand-in-hand with such a nation. Not only our interests are not common with those of Great Britain, but we must admit that she is a hard nation to work with. If we keep on traveling with her, we may some day come to the parting of the ways. Would it not be better both for England and for us to be frank with each other and discontinue the alliance at the end of its term?"

As if adding strength to this agitation, the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, much of the type of the *Yamato*, severely criticizes the action of the Government in deporting Hindu revolutionists. This journal thinks it a disgrace that Japan, the "knight among the nations," should refuse shelter to those opprest exiles who came to surrender themselves to the mercy of her protection. The *Yorodzu* is especially concerned that the Government should drive the Hindus to China instead of allowing them time to sail for the United States, where, it thinks, they would have been much safer than in China. But the most significant part of the editorial is in the following passages:

"No wonder that our Foreign Department is sometimes said to be located on Downing Street! No wonder that our Foreign Minister is often regarded as an agent of Sir Edward Grey!

"Great Britain, the world's greatest Power, does not always take Japan seriously. Since the historic days of Sir Harry Parkes, who struck terror into the hearts of our infant diplomats, our Government has been liable to be at the beck and call of the British envoys. The Japanese people progress more rapidly than the Government, and they can not but resent a Government which is so subservient to a foreign Power."

Tho the leading newspapers in Japan have not joined the anti-British agitation started by minor papers of the *Yamato* type, the utterances quoted above furnish a straw showing which way the wind is blowing. Such influential conservative journals as the Tokyo *Jiji* and *Asahi* are still voicing fidelity to the alliance with England.

"DEVILS IN MASKS"—A vivid account of a British gas-attack on the German trenches is found in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, sent by Herr Kellerman, its special correspondent on the Western front. He describes the monotony of life in the trenches, the wearying wait for something to happen, and the cold watches when dawn is breaking—a moment usually chosen to deliver an assault. The monotony is broken by what he terms "devils in masks" attacking under cover of a cloud of gas. The writer looks from the trenches and—

"Then whitish fog-banks began to creep slowly nearer. The landscape consists of flat meadows and fields, and in these months a mist hangs over it morning and evening. Thus it happened that our men at first thought the approaching whitish bank of vapor was mist. But very soon they knew what was the matter. It was a gas-attack, and the order was issued: 'Put on the gas-masks.'

"The bank of fog passed over our trenches. Then came a low bank of smoke creeping toward us, black-gray; then again another bank of gas some ten minutes behind the first. Altogether three or four double waves of whitish gas and smoke-gas swept over our trenches. There was nothing else to be seen. Some men coughed and fell down. Others stood at the ready as long as possible. The English artillery at the same time fired gas-shells on our trenches.

"Behind the fourth gas- and smoke-cloud there suddenly emerged Englishmen in thick lines and storming columns. They rose suddenly from the earth, wearing smoke-masks over their faces, and looking not like soldiers, but like devils. Wire was no longer there to hold them back. . . . . .

"Shortly after seven o'clock no more news reached the divisional fighting headquarters to the rear. Telegraph- and telephone-wires were shot to pieces, and communications had to be restored by dispatch-riders and motors.

"These were bad and terrible hours. The adjoining division also reported a gas-attack and that their first line had been stormed by the English. The smell of gas made itself keenly noticeable. The fog was so thick, even among the staffs to the rear, that one could not see ten meters in front of him. Rumors flew about; reports circulated like wildfire.

"Then at last news became more definite. The British between the last gas-waves had succeeded in storming the first line of trenches in our division."

Herr Kellerman then proceeds to give a long account of the hand-to-hand battle which ensued and tell how in the end the German troops succeeded in regaining possession of their lost position.

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BIOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF CITY LIFE

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION may be considered from one point of view as the continually more successful attempt of man to better his environment by increasing his control of the forces of nature. It is obvious that this control has reached its highest point in great cities. Logically, therefore, these should be the favorable spots for human development both of mind and of body. Yet we frequently hear it maintained that country life is best for the race, and that city life, particularly that of large cities, is deteriorative and destructive both mentally and physically.

This view is maintained with great energy by a well-known German authority, Dr. Ernst Kraepelin. Writing on "Degenerative Problems," in the *Zentralblatt für Nervenheilkunde*, he declares that modern *Kultur*, and particularly that of cities, is answerable for the majority of mental maladies, since these are unknown among primitive peoples and comparatively rare among country-dwellers. The great contributive causes to physical and mental degeneration are alcoholism and the social diseases to which city life is more conducive than country life. Furthermore, he arraigns the constant intellectual tension which characterizes the city-dwellers, particularly among the cultivated classes.

There are reasons, however, for doubting the accuracy of such sweeping conclusions, and they are interestingly discust by Mr. H. Fehlinger in *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin). For one thing, it is probable that many cases of breakdown occur among city-dwellers who were born and reared in the country. The inherent weakness merely reveals itself more quickly under the greater strain and complexity of city life than it would have done in the calmer rural life. But this does not indicate, says Mr. Fehlinger, that the *Kultur* of the city is responsible for the low power of resistance.

"Rather it has made this apparent, while in the country it would have remained concealed. Moreover, it would have probably been transmitted to a larger number of descendants, while the breakdown which happens in the city usually occurs in the midst of the active period of life and puts an end to further transmission of the constitutional weakness."

Mr. Fehlinger admits that according to statistics the birth-rate is higher and the infant mortality lower in the country than in cities, and that at first glance this seems the most obvious proof of the biological disadvantage of city life. But he thinks the undisputed facts are capable of a different interpretation. First, because "race-suicide" is more general in cities; secondly, because of the different proportions of the married and unmarried. In this connection he quotes from an article by Dr. J. H. F. Kohlbrugge on "City and Country as Biological Environment," appearing in *Archiv Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie*, where attention is drawn to the thousands of unmarried young people in the cities as a factor in the lower birth-rate. Dr. Kohlbrugge also gives some more significant data on birth-rate collected by the Netherlands Statistical Bureau. These compare the rate estimated on equal numbers of marriages of long duration among urban and rural populations. The number of families in each case was 4,758 and the results are classified with reference to the economic social stratum. Taking 100 marriages as the unit, the resultant offspring are as follows.

	City	*Country*
Poorest class	561	519
Lower middle class	521	509
Upper middle class	435	475
Wealthy class	418	450

Here we see that the two poorer classes have a higher birth-rate in the city than in the country, while this is reversed in the richer classes. The total average, disregarding class, showed 530 children in city to 507 in country for every 100 couples. But among the city babies only 386 reached their fifth year, while there were 408 to do so in the country. Commenting on this, Mr. Fehlinger says:

"The causes of the excess of mortality in cities are probably primarily of a social nature. It is known that the mortality among the urban laboring classes is by far the greatest, and that they suffer the most adverse conditions. Moreover, it should be specially noted that it is just among these that there are to be found a large number from the country who are not bred to city life, and therefore more subject to selective urban influences than natives. It is very striking, too, how industrial laborers coming from the country to the city deteriorate in the new surroundings. One involuntarily receives the impression that the strong and healthy aspect of these people is rather deceptive. The city man may look less strong and blooming to begin with, yet may evince greater powers of resistance.

"It is questionable whether country children come into the world any stronger than city children. This is commonly said, but far from being proved."

Judging by statistics of military recruits, the rural showed a stronger build at maturity than urban recruits, tho it should be noted, perhaps, that the former show a stronger tendency to enlist. Dr. Claasen is cited to the effect that among recruits who were country-born and bred, the percentage found fit for military service fell from 61 per cent. in 1902 to 58.7 per cent. in 1907. Among those country-born but employed industrially there was a fall in the same time from 60.2 per cent. to 57.5 per cent. Among those city-born but engaged in agriculture the decrease was from 60.1 per cent. to 56.8 per cent. Among those city-born and engaged in industries it was from 54.7 per cent. to 49.9 per cent. In considering those figures it must be remembered that the strength of the Army remained unchanged while the number of recruits called on for service was increased.

"But even if the rural population is distinguished by greater corporeal strength, this is no evidence of greater biological resistance. Modern city *Kultur* is still very recent, and from the biological standpoint it is not to be regarded as possible that in the short time in which it has been an influential factor it could have caused the degeneration of the masses ascribed to it. Even if it be admitted that through external conditions affecting the nutrition of the germ-plasm an indirect influence is exerted on inheritance, whose consequence might be that in the offspring certain qualities are less developed than are desirable for the welfare of the race, even then it is quite improbable that the economic changes of the last few decades could have occasioned a noticeable constitutional impairment of the people."

The author points out that living conditions of the masses in cities are already much improved; injuries from industrial poisons are increasingly avoided; the use of alcohol is decreasing; the combat against diseases, including those racially dangerous, has made great strides, etc.

"But the fact remains that in cities the struggle for existence is as a rule keener than in the country, and that therefore congenital defects sooner come to light. . . . This would also explain the lower percentage of military fitness in cities.

"City *Kultur* is also largely responsible for the modern shiftings of population which have prevented the isolation of great masses of people in the country with the consequent inbreeding. City *Kultur* is biologically advantageous because it is favorable to marital selection. Marriages dictated by parents are much rarer in the city than in the country. In the city, too, physical

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and mental attractions are taken much more into consideration, while in the country the range of choice is considerably more circumscribed."

This German authority then gives what some may consider a parting-shot at the whole system of Teutonic *Kultur* in his closing paragraph when he remarks candidly:

"Far worse than the influences of city *Kultur*, which are chiefly of selective nature, are other modern tendencies, most particularly those which have for their aim the suppression of individuality and independent activity, and which accustom every one to be led instead of finding his own path for himself. It is those which most assist progressive degeneration and the persistence of the unfit."

"TRENCH-FOOT"; A WAR-DISEASE

IT HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED that the condition of the soldiers' feet is an important factor in winning or losing a campaign. The present war differs from previous conflicts, however, in that the troubles to be guarded against come not from excessive marching, but from too much standing still. A recognizable malady, which has come to be known to the military surgeons as "trench-foot," is due to standing all day in the cold mud and slush of the trenches. It has been thought worthy of special attention by the French Academy of Medicine, which has issued a special series of leaflets to the soldiers, telling them how to avoid it. Says a contributor to *The British Medical Journal* (London, December 18):

"After pointing out that such lesions occurred particularly in the feet, owing to standing in water, liquid mud, or melted snow, to wearing damp boots, to contraction of the leather and consequent constriction of the foot interfering with the circulation and producing swelling of the foot and the lower part of the leg, the leaflet proceeds to make certain recommendations. It advises that the men should make every effort to render the bottom of the trenches as dry as possible by means of drains and catch-pits, and laying down shingle or hurdles; that men should not remain standing or sitting longer than is necessary; that they should wear large boots; and that it is worth while to wrap the feet with strips of paper under the sock and to keep two pairs of boots and socks, so that those not in use can be dried. The most important point, however, is to take the boots off at least once a day, and to rub the feet and lower parts of the legs thoroughly for ten minutes, while at the same time the toes and ankles are moved energetically. Afterward, a dry pair of socks should be put on. The soldiers are counseled to use the opportunity of being in camp or billets to give particular care to their feet and boots, washing the feet and rubbing them at least once a day. The boots should be cleaned of all mud, dried without hardening them by bringing them too near the fire, and greased. Further, if he has reason to fear that his feet are beginning to suffer from cold, the soldier is advised to take off his boots, rub the feet gently, put on sabots filled with straw, and see the medical officer at once. . . . Prof. Sheridan Delépine . . . discusses the prevention of what appears now to be commonly known as 'trench-foot' from a scientific point of view and describes a water-proof silk bag for the foot and leg, to be worn inside the boot. He considers that a water-proof top-boot, so devised as to leave a fairly wide air-space between the foot and ankle and lower part of the leg, would be more efficient and probably more convenient, provided the material used was light and did not interfere with movements, and Mr. Tennant told the House of Commons that a large number of rubber thigh-boots have been issued. That the matter has already become one of considerable importance is shown by his further statement that 770 cases of trench-foot occurred during the week ending November 27. Such discussion as did take place at the Académie arose in connection with a recommendation to grease the foot and the stocking carefully, using for this purpose by preference tallow either alone or mixed with ox-foot oil. This was referred back to the committee."

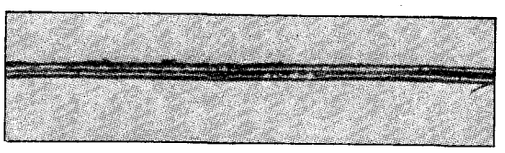


FIG. 1. SINGLE SILKWORM THREAD, MAGNIFIED 100 TIMES.

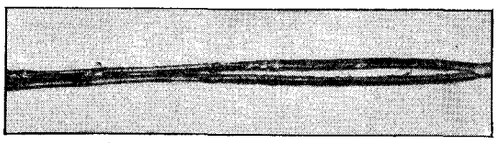
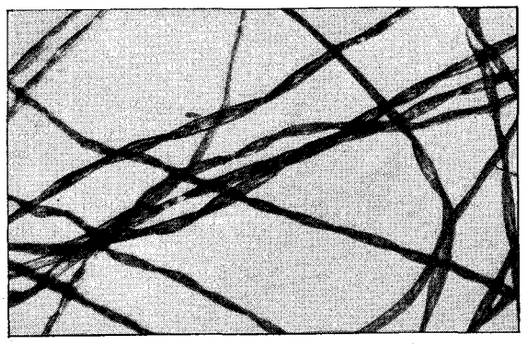


FIG. 2. A SILK-FIBER SPLIT WHERE THE GUM FAILS TO HOLD.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

FIG. 3. THE "TWIST" OF COTTON-FIBERS CAUSES INTERLOCKING.

HOW TO KNOW THE TEXTILES

PROBABLY few persons know the actual appearance of the individual fibers of the cloth of which their garments are made; or anything about the methods employed in preparing and using these fibers. Possibly experience has taught them to distinguish between wool, cotton, and silk, but these terms mean very little to them except as concerns the finished product. As a matter of fact, a single thread of sewing silk may contain as many as 1,000 cocoon threads side by side. In a pound of silk there are approximately 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet, or, in round numbers, 900 to 1,800 miles of fiber—enough to stretch half the distance across the United States. Karl B. Lamb, who gives this information in an article on "Textile Fibers and their Characteristics," in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 8), goes on to say:

"Equally startling is the fact that each wool-fiber as it comes from the back of the sheep is covered with tiny scales, and that it is the interlocking of these scales which enables wool to be 'felted.' It is likewise interesting to learn that wool is reclaimed from old clothes and rags and rewoven into cloth, and that the reason why cotton can be spun into very fine, strong yarns is because the cotton-fibers are of a very fine diameter and are flat, twisted ribbons in structure, which fact enables them to 'kink' together and interlock.

"The accompanying enlarged views of a few of the common textile-fibers disclose certain characteristics of these fibers which are unknown to the naked eye. The first illustration, Figure 1, shows a single cocoon thread as it is spun by the silkworm, greatly magnified. This raw silk is composed of about 80 per cent. pure silk and 20 per cent. silk gum. The silk itself is formed by two glands in the body of the worm, and during the spinning of the cocoon it flows through two channels in the head of the worm into one exit tube. The silk is, therefore, composed primarily of two single threads or filaments. At the same time as the silk filaments are being formed, the silk gum is being prepared by two other glands and flows out with the filaments, cementing them together. This gum is of the consistency of fairly thin fluid when it emerges from the glands, but it quickly coagulates upon coming in contact with the air. In Figure 1 the twin structure of silk-fiber can be readily seen.

"In Figure 2 appears a photomicrograph of a silk-fiber, showing a defective spot where the gum has failed to hold the two silk filaments together, allowing them to split apart. This view, as well as that appearing in Figure 1, depicts the characteristic glasslike smoothness of the silk-fiber, which property gives it the beautiful luster that distinguishes silk fabrics.

"The next photomicrograph, Figure 3, shows a mass of cotton-fibers that, as can be seen, are in the nature of flat, twisted ribbons. This peculiar structure of the fiber is characteristic and is the cause of cotton's most important trait, namely, the facility with which it may be spun into very fine and strong yarns. As will be seen from the photomicrograph, it is evident that when the fibers are twisted together the kinks interlock, thus forming a strong, compact thread.

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"'Mercerized' cotton is formed by treating ordinary cotton with caustic soda, causing the fibers to swell and to a greater or less extent lose their twisted structure. They become smoother, and thus give a much higher luster to the fabric made from them.

"A mass of Merino wool-fibers appears in Figure 4. Merino is the finest of the wools, and a close examination of the photomicrograph reveals the fact that the hairs are covered with tiny scales. When the wool-fibers are worked and massed closely together, the scales open up and interlock with one another. This feature results in 'felting,' which enables wool to be used for felt hats and other purposes.

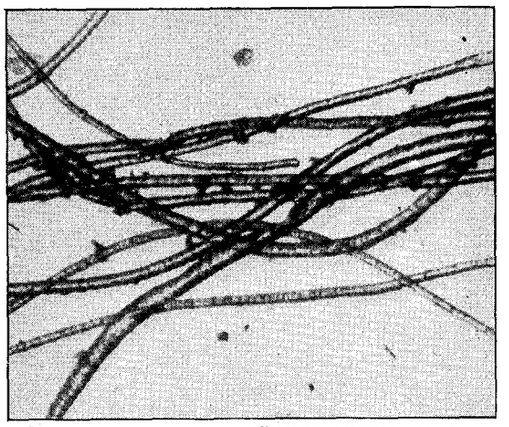

FIG. 4. THE WOOL "SCALES" MAKE FELTING POSSIBLE.

"In Figure 5 appears an excellent example of the appearance of shoddy under the microscope. New wool-fibers in cloth have clearly cut ends the same as when they were cut from the back of the sheep. Shoddy, on the other hand, is obtained from old woolen cloth by a process of tearing, hackling, and combing, which leaves the ends of the fibers macerated and torn, as shown.

"Magnified a great number of times, there appears in Figure 6 a mass of linen-fibers. These come from the inner bark of the flax-plant and are long and of great strength. Accordingly, the fibers are fairly smooth, and as a result good linen possesses considerable luster."

FIG. 5. THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS THE MACERATED AND TORN ENDS OF THE FIBERS USED IN MAKING SHODDY.

SOLID NAPHTHA — Naphtha may now be had in a semisolid form, resembling vaseline. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 8):

"A New England chemist has succeeded in solidifying naphtha on a commercial scale, and is putting it on the market in compression-top cans as a household commodity. The naphtha, which is solidified by a process analogous to saponification, has much the same appearance as vaseline, and is of about the same consistency.

"It is claimed that it has many virtues which are foreign to the liquid hydrocarbon, chief among them being its solubility in water, which, combined with the fact that it has all of the grease-removing qualities of liquid naphtha, renders it a highly efficacious article when used in the laundry. Used undiluted, it is said to be ideal for taking spots out of clothes, cleaning and polishing furniture, automobile-bodies, etc. It burns readily, but, not being highly volatile, will not explode under ordinary conditions."

A NOBEL-PRIZE HOAX — THE LITERARY DIGEST, some little time ago, quoted an article from *The Electrical World*, commenting with favor on the awards of the Nobel Prize in physics for 1914 and 1915 to two Americans, stated to have been Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla. Many other scientific and lay papers also published similar articles, and the two Americans are credited with the prize in the 1916 "World Almanac." All this was apparently founded on a press dispatch made out of whole cloth, as it now appears that the actual recipient of the 1914 prize was Prof. Max von Laue, of Frankfort-on-Main, and that the prize for 1915 was divided between Prof. W. H. Bragg, of University College, London, and his son, W. L. Bragg. Both these prizes were given for investigations of the structure of crystals as revealed by the *x*-ray, noted previously in these columns.

FIG. 6. LINEN FIBERS GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

LOBSTERS

HOW TO TELL an edible lobster by looking at him is the feat described in *The National Food Magazine* (Washington, January) by Mrs. Mary C. Pickett, widely known as the "Lobster Queen" and asserted by the editor of that magazine to be the best-known lobster-broker in the United States. Were it our only object to convey to our readers Mrs. Pickett's recipe for lobster-selection, four words would be all that we should require—"TAKE ONE THAT KICKS." There is something worth attention, however, in the way in which Mrs. Pickett hands us this information, and in the frills with which she garnishes it—so we do not hesitate to quote more at length. Says the "Queen":

"Many persons have been heard to say in a manner so emphatic as to proclaim that they had the courage of their convictions:

"'A live lobster is a live lobster, and that is all there is to it.'

"If that were all there is to it, then there would be no need for this article. We have come to acknowledge the ancient Hebrew dietetic laws as the best that ever have been written, and while these laws forbid the eating of lobsters and shell-fish, it is to the law that forbids the eating of anything that has died of itself that I wish to call special attention.

"We would not eat a fowl that had staggered droopingly around the barnyard for several days and finally dropt dead, nor would we eat a steak cut from a beef that had naturally given up the struggle of life and laid down in some quiet corner of the pasture for his last sleep.

"Then why lobsters?

"In conversation with a celebrated physician a short time ago I cited several routes of bringing lobsters from the fishing-grounds into the New York market. He could not see how lobsters would be any better if hurried in by an eighteen-hour route than by a thirty-six hour one, assuming in the first place the lobsters were in prime condition.

"'Doctor,' I asked, 'does not decomposition set in in the human body immediately after death?'

"'Oh, yes,' he replied.

"'In the same way,' I said, 'deterioration begins in a lobster the moment he is taken from the water.'

"The doctor was beaten, and willingly acknowledged it.

"The excellence of a lobster depends in large measure on the length of time that elapses between his being taken from the water and his being served at table. Those of us who have had the joy of seeing the fisherman haul his traps and immediately transfer the lobster to the boiling-pot can bear witness to this fact. When our fish-dealer shows us a lobster that feebly moves its claws and assures us that it is alive we can but agree that it is, but it is impossible for us to judge how many days this poor lobster has been removed from his native element. If the fish-dealer could be depended on to boil fresh lobsters we would be much better off in buying the boiled ones than the weak and dying.

"We buy a live lobster from our local fish-dealer, carry it home, boil it carefully, and serve it, only to find that it does not compare with the one we had in

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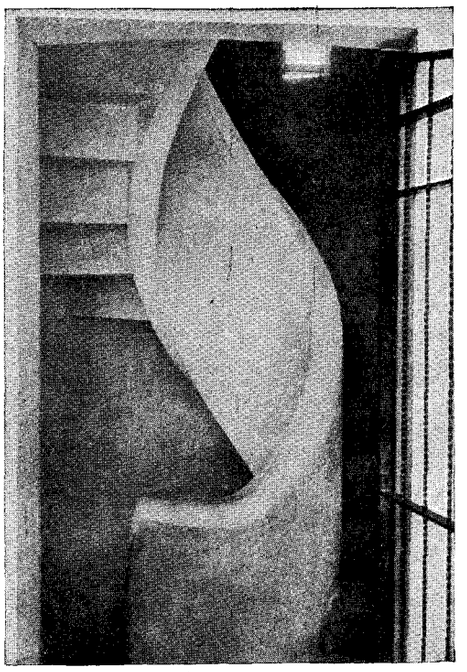
a certain restaurant. Why? Because the restaurant has an expert to select the lobster. He knows when his supply is received what should be done with each lobster, and carefully assorts his stock, knowing which should be boiled immediately and which should be put aside for the 'broils.' The lobster is very partial to cold water, and those that are taken very far south of Cape Cod do not amount to much. Their flesh is not firm, and their shell is soft, and while not unfit for food they are certainly not anywhere near as good as the firm-fleshed lobster that is taken off the coast of Maine.

"There is no lobster in the world so good as the Maine variety. There seems to be that in the coast-formation that supplies his ideal home, and here abound the animalculæ that furnish his ideal food.

"There are times in the year when near-by markets are flooded with cheap lobsters. They come from near-by waters and are very inferior. The erroneous idea that a chicken lobster is the finest to be had gives rise to a large demand, and the dealer seizes upon this inferior stock and sells it more cheaply than a good lobster can be purchased at wholesale. But be not fooled by the price. Insist upon good, vigorous kickers, no matter where their place of residence may have been. . . . . .

"The lobster should be boiled in the morning for use at dinner and kept in a very cool place, but not in direct contact with the ice, and it is better not to remove the meat from the shell until just before preparing it in any desired way."

A "SNAIL-SHELL" STAIR — The only spiral concrete staircase of its kind in the world has just been placed in the tower of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, Cal. Similar stairways exist elsewhere, as in the tower of St. Paul's and the tower of the cathedral in the City of Mexico, but they were built before the age of concrete. When viewed from above, its resemblance to the shell of a snail at once gave it a name. Says Frank Reed, of that city, writing in *The Engineering Record* (New York, January 15):



THE ONLY CONCRETE SPIRAL STAIR IN THE WORLD.

A caracole (snail-shell) that is said to outrival Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece in St. Paul's.

"It is, for its purpose here, an improvement over Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece—the spiral stairway ascending the interior wall in the tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Southwest Museum helical staircase is built inside a well in the center of the tower, thus not only preserving for shelves or mounted objects the entire interior wall-space of the tower, but also supplying on its own exterior wall additional space which may be employed for museum-purposes. . . . The tower containing the stairway is seven stories in height, with three mezzanine balconies in the three upper stories, giving the equivalent of ten stories. The tower is 35 feet square, and is supported by twelve columns and external walls 8 inches thick, reenforced with steel. It rests on a solid concrete slab or raft 3 feet 6 inches thick. The total height is 125 feet and the weight is 1,000 tons. The construction was carried on continuously, a story being poured at a time. The staircase well is 9 feet 2 inches in external diameter and is supported by four corner columns with 8-inch walls between them, with light- and ventilation-openings at each story. The stair is known as a caracole, on account of the likeness to a snail-shell presented by a vertical view, as shown in one of the photographs. With one exception it is the only helical staircase in America having a hollow center, the other one being an ancient stone staircase in the tower of the cathedral in the City of Mexico. The stairway contains 160 steps with 7½-inch rise each, and was built around a galvanized-iron form in the shape of a pipe, while wooden forms were placed for the stairs. Material was prepared at a special rock-crushing and sand plant located about one mile from the building, in a dry river-bed."

HOW GERMANY SAVES HER WOUNDED

ESTIMATES of the length of the war based on reports of huge German losses in the field must be discounted by Germany's remarkable and increasing success in treating her wounded. German surgeons, according to recent official figures for the first year of the war, send nine out of every ten wounded men back to the front ready for active service, while only twelve men out of every 1,000 die of their wounds. The knowledge of this, as Mr. Leslie D. Bissell remarks in a letter from Munich to the New York *Evening Post*, naturally has a reassuring effect on the common soldier, and helps sustain the morale of the armies. Behind the bare statistics quoted by Mr. Bissell there "is recorded a monumental achievement in modern surgery—rapid healing of wounds and quick use of stiffened joints and injured muscles. Orthopedy has been developed during the past year to an extent hitherto unknown." The figures, which include the wounded on both West and East fronts, take account first of "the increasing percentage of wounded who become able to resume active service, and second, the monthly decreasing death-rate of the wounded." During the first month of the war—August, 1914—it seems, "of every 100 wounded soldiers, 84.8 became again capable of active service at the front, 3 died in the hospitals, 12.2 were either unfit for service or were sent home on furlough." This, we read, "was considered by the army surgeons a wonderful record, especially as it was the first experience in handling such large numbers of wounded men, and also taking into consideration the fact that most of the wounds are made by exploding shrapnel." But there followed a "steady record of improvement":

"In September, 1914, the number capable of active service increased to 88.1. That was an increase of 4 out of every 100 wounded. In the same month the death-rate fell from 3 to 2.7 per cent.

"In October, 1914, the number capable of active service went to 88.9, and the death-rate again decreased slightly, to 2.4.

"From November, 1914, to March, 1915, the completely recovered varied between 87.3 and 88.9. At the same time, the death-rate steadily declined, as follows: November, 1914, it was 2.1 per cent.; in December, 1.7; January, 1915, 1.4, and in February, 1.3 per cent. . . . . .

"In April and May, 1915, the death-rate increased slightly in each month to 1.4. But in June and July it decreased to 1.2, thus reaching in the eleventh month of the war the minimum. Out of every 1,000 wounded men, the lives of all except 12 were saved. To those not initiated into the mysteries of surgical science this achievement seems even marvelous. It may have a direct effect on the mind of the common soldier—the fact that, if he is wounded, the chances of complete recovery are very great, and that he will certainly receive at the hands of surgeons and nurses the most skilful and considerate care.

"During the months of April, May, and June, 1915, the percentage of wounded capable of active service gradually increased; April, 91.2; June, 91.7, and in July, 91.8. Thus, in July, 1915, only 7 per cent. were incapable of active service, or were given a furlough. But of all those sent home on furlough a considerable number have become fit for service, if not in the trenches, at least in the army of occupation in France or Russia or Belgium or Servia.

"For the entire twelve months—that is, the entire first year of the war—the average death-rate was 1.7 per cent. For the

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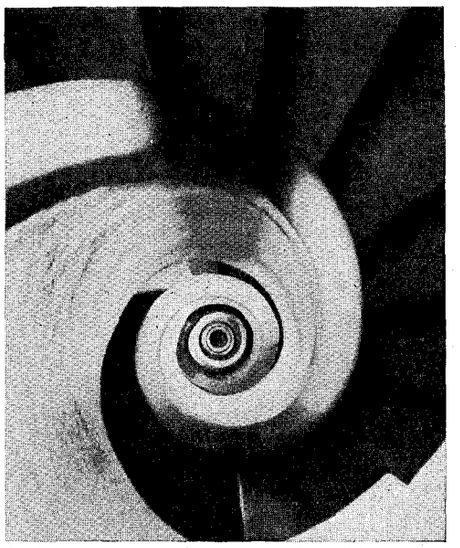
same time out of every 100 wounded, 8.8 were incapable of returning to active service or were given a furlough, and 89.5 were returned again to the front."

THE ART OF MAKING FACES

AMONG THE WOUNDS that hurt the mind more than they hurt the body and are the hardest to bear with equanimity are those that cause personal disfigurement. And in warfare to-day, what with the freakish as well as deadly destruction of shell-fire, many a victim comes back from the front safe and sound, but not with a whole skin, so to speak. How numerous such cases are may be gathered from the fact that 700 are recorded at one time in the Lyons Hospital alone. But instead of repining over their lot, these patients, thanks to the miracles of modern surgery, look forward complacently to the day when they shall be discharged as cured and corrected of their temporary deformity. Thus the surgeons of the Great War give to childhood's phrase "making faces" a meaning wholly its opposite. The soldier whose features are scarred or distorted by some flying fragment is made whole again through the hospital strategy of treatment and mechanical devices. It is of course true that plastic facial surgery has long been known and practised, but of greater interest is the statement of *La Revue* (Paris) that to-day it is "so well perfected that since the outbreak of the war it has responded to every exigency." We read:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

HOW THE "SNAIL-SHELL" STAIRWAY GETS ITS NAME.

Looking down four flights of uninterrupted concrete spiral.

"Prothesis and stomatology are successful in remodeling the flesh and reestablishing the symmetry of the face ravaged by cicatrization. The Health Services have achieved veritable miracles in this respect. Deformities are admirably corrected, contracted mouths recover their natural curves, twisted chins are placed once more in proper position, thanks to ingenious electric apparatus; fragments of broken jaws are skilfully put in place, steel forceps, metal wires, and rubber combine their powers to achieve the proposed end. Lineaments regain their mobility, and the physiognomy is reborn; its expression is no longer an atrocious grimace, but once more is capable of revealing sentiment. When the lips are lacking the surgeon remakes them bit by bit, cutting at the right, borrowing at the left, above, below, utilizing every portion; successive grafts perform their work of slow reconstruction."

Sometimes in place of mere repairs there must be actual replacement by an ingeniously contrived "false" nose. Formerly these were made of silver, ivory, hard rubber, or even of porcelain, held in position by suitable contrivances. But their rigidity rendered them only too easily discernible. Prothetic science now produces noses which are quite supple and flexible, by employing a compound having gelatin as a base. This is properly tinted by water-color paints, and held in position by an invisible mastic.

"It is an operation which requires only a few minutes and gives the illusion of reality. The nasal projection between mouth and forehead harmonizes with them, and the adaptation is perfect. Sometimes, however, it lasts only two or three days; the work must be done over; but this is an easy matter, since all that is necessary is to remodel the nose in a water-bath.

"The mutilated man on leaving the hospital receives the necessary materials for such repair-work which he himself can make without difficulty. A similar method is used to replace ears. The art of remaking faces partially or totally is to-day so well perfected that since the outbreak of the war it has responded to every exigency."

WHEN IS SCIENCE PURE?

WHAT IS "PURE SCIENCE"? Is there any kind of knowledge, or any scheme for its systematization, that may not be made useful? Sometimes it has seemed so, but the event has usually proved the contrary. Both those who rejoice in "pure science" and those who profess to despise it are probably basing what they do on a fallacy. The mathematician who said he liked that branch of his science known as the Theory of Numbers "because it never could be put to any possible use" reminds one of the British peer who commended the Order of the Garter because there was "no damned merit about it." Both were doubtless inaccurate. The veteran scientist, Dr. John A. Brashear, probably came nearer the truth when he declared last month before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers that he could not tell the difference between "pure" and "applied" science. Knowledge often seems to have no possible application, he says; when lo! some one steps in and uses it to produce something that becomes a household necessity—a telephone or an electric light. He is thus editorially reported in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, January 15):

"'Where shall we draw the line between pure and applied science? For myself, I have been unable to find aught but a hazy line of demarcation.' When the velocity of the propagation of light-waves was determined by scientific reasoning and experimentation of the most refined nature, the process of solving the problem remained for a long time in the domain of the exact sciences as a masterpiece of the human mind. 'But who dreamed to what utilitarian purpose these light-waves would be made subservient? The genius of a Michelson carried them into the workshop, thence to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres, and gave us a value for the international meter in terms of light-waves that will remain absolutely unalterable as long as this old world moves in the luminiferous ether of the universe.' 'Getting nearer the utilitarian service of the scientific study of light-waves, Dr. Anderson, of Johns Hopkins, has utilized them in making screws of hitherto unheard-of accuracy.' And when in railway-shops nuts made by some firms would not screw on bolts made by others, the problem at first baffled the ability of the most prominent manufacturers of tools of precision in the country, but it was solved through the cooperation of a professor of astronomy.

"And this utilitarian use of science in making possible the construction of accurate screws has again reacted, as it were, and enabled the scientific mechanician to produce a little optical device that rivals, if it does not surpass, the telescope—the diffraction-grating. 'On the plane surface of its polished plate, made accurate to one-tenth of a light-wave, or within one forty-five thousandths of an inch, are ruled more than 45,000 lines, between which there is no greater error than one two-millionths of an inch. With this delicate piece of apparatus, made possible first by rigorous scientific research; secondly, by the skill of the artizan; thirdly, by a knowledge of and vigorous care to avoid temperature-changes; and fourthly, by the accuracy of the mechanism which includes the accurate screw mentioned above, the astrophysicist has been able to tell us the composition, temperature, and distance of the stars. It is also possible for the physicist, the chemist, to tell us the purity of the material he is called to investigate; indeed, it makes itself subservient to many phases of engineering in the domain of metallurgy. And the end is not yet. Where can we draw a sharp line of demarcation between pure science and its relation to any and every form of engineering?'"

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LETTERS AND ART

A SYNTHESIS OF THE ARTS

AMERICA is entertaining a woman of the French stage who stands in the line of the greatest. Since Eleanora Duse and Ellen Terry have become silent and Sarah Bernhardt almost so, there are some who believe that Yvette Guilbert is the only one left who is of their rank. Clayton Hamilton, the dramatic critic, is evidently one of these, for his appreciation of her in *Vogue* (New York, February 1) is full of a lyrical gratitude. "You come away from her performance swimming in a phosphorescent sea," he writes. "For two hours you have worshiped in a temple where beauty is truth, truth beauty; and now you know that nothing else on earth is worth knowing. You have been seeking all your life for art; and at last you have met it face to face; and you are not afraid, but there is a terrible sweet singing in your soul." True, she is in plainest terms only a ballad-singer or a ballad-speaker, for her art dwells in the borderland between speech and song, but there is no word in English, continues Mr. Hamilton, for that medium of art of which Yvette Guilbert is the supreme and perfect master. He goes on:

Photographs by Alice Boughton.

YVETTE GUILBERT,

Whose art is not acting, not singing, not recitation, yet "combines the finest beauties of all three."

"It is not acting, it is not singing, it is not recitation; yet it combines the finest beauties of all three. It offers simultaneously an interpretation of literature and an interpretation of music; and it continually reminds you of what is loveliest in painting, in sculpture, and in dancing. The French call her a *diseuse*—that is to say, a woman who knows how to say things; and when we think how few people in the world this phrase could justly be applied to, we shall no longer wonder at the rarity of her performance.

"The art of saying things, as exemplified by Madame Guilbert, has become, indeed, a synthesis of all the arts. Details have been selected from the methods of all the known media of expression and have been arranged in a perfectly concordant pattern. All the arts are merely so many different languages to give expression to the same essential entity; and this essential entity—which constitutes the soul of art—is rhythm. Painting, sculpture, and architecture make rhythmic patterns to the eye; music, poetry, and prose make rhythmic patterns to the ear. The art of Yvette Guilbert does both. By her bodily movements, her gestures, her facial expression, she makes patterns in space, to charm the eye; and by her enunciation of words and music she makes patterns in time, to charm the ear. She has developed a universal language—a way of appealing simultaneously and with equal power to the deaf and to the blind."

The secret of her art, the writer continues, is "a mastery of rhythm—the quintessential element of all the arts that have ever been developed by mankind; and of this element her mastery is absolute." Continuing:

"She is one of the great artists of the world—not only of our time but of all times. She belongs to that high company that is graced by Donatello, Gian Bellini at his best, Mozart, and Keats—the perfect masters of a finally perfected medium.

"Her art, alas! is not like theirs, immortal, for the medium of her expression is the perishable temple of the human soul; but to us, who are privileged to see and hear her, the beauty that she bids to be appeals more poignantly because of the tragic sense that it is transient. It seems, indeed, an image of that 'Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips, bidding adieu.'

"But Yvette Guilbert is not only a great artist, she is also a great woman; and this fact adds the final needed note to a performance that is necessarily so personal as hers. There are not so many really great people in the world that it can ever cease to be a privilege to come into their presence. She is a great woman, because—in Whitman's phrase—she 'contains multitudes.' She sits serene upon that height of civilization toward which uncounted generations have been toiling since the dawn of time; and, throned upon the summit, she 'throws little glances down, smiling, and understands them with her eyes.'

"She is not only supreme in art; she is also supreme in personality. She seems to incorporate within herself the very essence of the nation that has engendered her. 'Tho fallen on evil days—on evil days tho fallen, and evil tongues,' a clear majority of living men still realize that there is such a thing as truth, and such a thing as beauty, and such a thing as right, and are ready to die for the idea that civilization is a better thing than barbarism. To all who are so minded, the most inspiring ideal that is tingling in the world to-day is the ideal of that beleaguered country that is holding firm the ramparts of the only world worth living in: that country of the neat and nimble speech, that country of sweet reason and unfathomable tenderness of heart, that country of liberty, equality, fraternity, that country which is the second home and foster-mother of all the artists of the world who meditate beneath the stars. All that this leader of the nations has to say seems summed up and exprest in the incomparable art of this incomparable woman. . . .

"No play has ever made you conscious, with such keenness, of so much of human life; no music has ever given such wings to your imagination. . . . She tells you she will render an old-time ballad of the death of Christ. This ballad, in the sixteenth century, was chanted every Eastertide before the portals of all the great cathedrals of France. There is a silence and a pause. 'Including the Cathedral of Reims,' the artist adds: and you feel great tears welling up into your eyes."

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MR. JAMES'S ORDER OF MERIT

MR. HENRY JAMES had not long to wait after adopting English citizenship for honors at the hands of England's King. His fellow countrymen on this side the ocean have occupied much of his fifty years and more of literary production in finding fault with him—King George bestows upon him the Order of Merit, and a British paper publishes his portrait as the central figure among the recipients of New Year's honors. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. George W. Smalley, who perhaps knows England better than any other American, declares that because Mr. James—and also the new Baron Astor—"are Americans by birth and long connection, the pleasure of the King in conferring on them distinctions was the greater." He even says:

"In the minds both of the King and Prime Minister there may have been a hope that they might thus do something to strengthen those ties of Anglo-American amity which both have at heart. It can be a secret to nobody in America that the King is our friend, and that Mr. Asquith is our friend. The King inherited his American friendship from his father, Edward VII., who in turn inherited his from his mother, Queen Victoria. Not since that great Queen came to the throne in 1837 has there been a break or interval in the conviction of the reigning family that the vital and permanent interests of the two countries are bound fast together."

"AND A CHILL SHIVER TAKES ME AS SHE SINGS THE PITY OF UNPITIED HUMAN THINGS."

So Arthur Symons once wrote of Yvette Guilbert, whose songs range through the whole gamut of human experience.

The British Order of Merit conferred on Mr. James, observes Mr. Smalley, "only provokes the question how much of the Merit thus justly honored is British, and how much is and must remain American." Mr. Smalley's comments seem actuated by his recognition that "we are a jealous and sensitive people," and something less than the storm of criticism that followed Mr. Astor's renunciation of his American citizenship took place when Mr. James did the same. Mr. Smalley deals with the theme from the point of view of our susceptibilities as a "young nation":

"The Order of Merit was founded by the late King, and is not therefore old enough to rouse the resentment of those who prefer that all history should date from yesterday. The original twelve have grown to twenty or more. They are all men of distinction in one way or another; with, naturally, varying degrees of merit. Of Mr. Henry James there is this to be said: he is, in the right sense of the word, a 'distinguished' man of letters. The word is a favorite of his; one which I think he likes as applied to himself; as one distinguished from those about him; unlike them; like only unto himself; a writer who stands apart as well as high. For such men, whether in literature or outside of it, was this Order instituted. And it is Mr. James's Americanism which from the beginning gave him this kind of distinction.

"It were idle to deny that England, and all Europe, have added much to the stock he brought with him from beyond the Atlantic. Why should we deny it? I will go back to Matthew Arnold's word—debased as it has become on German lips—and echo Arnold's saying that not otherwise than by culture does any man's genius develop to the full. Mr. James has been at least as much student as writer. From other writers, from life as a whole, he absorbs what belongs to him; what he found and felt essential to the completeness of his growth. I don't like to repeat a phrase which has fallen into odium, but after he had learned from America what America had to teach him he found in Europe his spiritual and intellectual home.

"He has not found or kept his place in literature without challenge. There is a whole school of writers and thinkers, both in America and here, which refuses to accept as a model, or even as the right expression of his own qualities, the later of Mr. Henry James's three methods as a writer. They call him colloquial, involved, un-English, and much else. It does not much signify. The man's genius is what signifies. So far as style goes it may be said that a delicate and curious felicity in the choice of words is more conspicuous than his felicity in the use of them for the purpose of constructing a sentence. But Mr. James has a psychology of his own, a critical sense of values, and a creative power which pretty well neutralize criticism of his methods.

"What is important is that by common consent—or by the consent of the judicious, which is all that matters—he rightly takes his place in the Order of Merit. And since there is nothing feudal about this Order, nothing traditional, nothing aristocratic, we may well rejoice that such an honor should have come to Mr. Henry James, whether we think of him as English or American."

WHY GERMANY IS MISUNDERSTOOD

WHATEVER unpreparedness the English may have shown in military affairs at the beginning of the war, their unpreparedness to understand the mind of Germany seems to have exceeded everything. Such is the thesis of a remarkable article by Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia, in the February *Atlantic*. We have heard less outcry from the French, he thinks, because they have understood their enemy. In the English language, he says, "it is hard to find any accounts of German ideas, of the specifically German temper of mind, which compare with a multitude of French books." He thinks it is only this mental unreadiness on the part of the English that made possible the rise of the Nietzsche myth. Since 1870 German idealism had, indeed, been cultivated in England as an offset to "the *laissez-faire* liberalism in economics and politics," and as a substitute for the failure of dogmatic Protestantism. "The English attitude was not concerned with what German idealism meant at home, but with what it could do in Great Britain." The thinkers who should have been the ones to interpret the German mind to England, declares Professor Dewey, were just the ones most taken by surprize. "That a philosophy so obviously desirable and needed in England could suddenly appear as a weapon of offense aimed at the peace of Europe and the well-being of England was impossible." They could only conclude that "a spiritual revolution, symbolized by the Nietzschean will to

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power, must have overtaken the Germany of idealistic philosophy." Those who imagine a complete rupture between the older and newer thought in Germany are urged to ponder the words of Professor Francke in the October *Atlantic*, "where he argues for the essential continuity of the German mind in the imperial Germany of the present and the cosmopolitan Germany of Kant, Schiller, and Goethe, and makes his appeal to Fichte and Hegel instead of to Nietzsche." Says Professor Dewey:

"I find nothing to subtract from the formulas of Professor Francke. Unconditional submission to duty, salvation through

IN SERIOUS MOOD.

It is a long way from the frivolous songs of Yvette Guilbert's early repertoire at the "Chat Noir" in Paris to the deeply religious sentiment of "La Samaritaine" and "La Naissance de Christ" (The Birth of Christ), which she sings with such effect.

ceaseless striving of will, the moral mission of esthetic culture—so far as they go—these seem to me the ideas which have formed the continuing mind of Germany. If anything is to be added, it is an idea which in no way conflicts with the three ideas cited. It is the idea of historicism—to employ an expressive if barbarous locution. And for present purposes it makes no difference whether one connects the idea with Herder, or Lessing, or with Fichte (in his later period) and Hegel. By historicism I mean the notion of an Ideal, a Mission, a Destiny which can be found continuously unfolding in the life of a people (at least of the German people), in whose light the events which happen are to be understood, and by faithfulness to which a people stands condemned or justified.

"This fourth conception is not, however, so much an addition to the other three factors as it is an expression of the way in which they are to be understood. For during the nineteenth century the ideas which were first applied to individuals were transferred to the State as itself an individual, and so gained a new meaning. The transfer is obvious in the case of the Kantian idea of duty. . . . . .

"Kant thought of duty as a command; as, in his own words, an imperative. The essence of morality is obedience. . . . The merging of the idea of moral obligation into that of political obedience was furthered by the Germanic exaltation of the State. When the authority which demands acquiescent obedience is thought of as 'the manifestation of the divine on earth'; when, as in Professor Francke's words, the State is thought of as 'an organism uniting in itself all spiritual and moral aspirations,' it is only too easy to identify moral duty with political subservience. The ideal of a collective nation embodying a divine purpose in its historic development took captive the Kantian idea of duty; it replaced the endeavor of the isolated individual to realize in his own humble sphere the ideal of a law as broad as humanity. A cosmopolitan ideal, evolved in an agricultural, quasi-feudal, weak, and divided Germany, became an intensely nationalistic reality in a united, imperialistic, industrial, and prosperous Germany. Thus I think that Professor Francke is entirely right in saying that in the Germanic exaltation of the State as a supreme ethical entity, the line of moral regeneration which took its start from Kant reached its climax. But there are also opportunities for degeneration when moral obligation is found in political subordination and subservience."

The fact that German thought still entertains a type of moral conception which has well-nigh evaporated in the cultures of other nationalities, argues Professor Dewey, throws light on the difficulties the non-German world has in understanding the language in which intellectual Germans formulate their ideas and justify their practical policies. For ourselves:

"The Germans are always saying that the American lack of sympathy with the German cause is due to the fact that we get our information from British sources, and hence do not understand the Germans. Well, it is not a matter of the source of our information, but of the source of our ideas. And it is not a matter of the past year or the past twenty years. For over two hundred years our minds have been educated in English political ideas to which German thought is foreign; for over a hundred years our ideas have been fed upon an even more disparate social philosophy—that of the French struggle for *liberté*. There can be no disguising the fact that our American conception of freedom is incompatible with the idea of duty as that has developed in Germany. I make no attempt to decide which is right. I only say that they are so incompatible that minds nourished on one ideal can not readily understand the type of mind nurtured by the other."

The second element in the continuous tradition of Germany is pointed out as "the ideal of ceaseless, restless striving." It may even feel no call to produce a rational end in view. "Will" becomes a cult. "When we find the example of Emperor William cited as a 'particularly conspicuous evidence of this spirit of striving' as an example of 'universal and impassioned impulse of achievement,' our reaction is cynical rather than admiring." The German word *Wille* "suggests an impersonal, an absolute energy striving through personal channels for manifestation," and the idea behind it, the Germans recognize, is a child of the "Romantic movement." This conception has been invaded by "the conception of the German State as a peculiar incarnation of a spiritual force unfolding in history." The habitat of spiritual energy is "transferred from the strivings of a private person for the enrichment of his own life to the organized public State striving for the expansion of its own powers." When you consider "how largely German philosophy has sought refuge in an inner world," and made "the traits of this inner life a measure of reality," "you get something like the current Teutonic *apologia* for the present war." Says Professor Dewey:

"I have no doubt that there are some German statesmen who know precisely what the present war is about; what particular concrete gains are at stake. But to the 'intellectuals' of Germany—*vide* the manifestoes they have showered upon us—the object is that utterly Romantic thing: the expansion of *Kultur*, the spread of distinctively German ways of thinking and feeling. In short, the war is a part of the ceaseless striving for realization on the part of the *Wille* embodied in the German people."

If there be truth in this conception, concludes Professor Dewey, we have probably "the root of the difficulty of mutual understanding as between the German mind and that of other peoples. Politically we do not speak the same language because we do not think the same thoughts."

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THE SHORT STORIES OF A YEAR

THE SAME SORT of service annually rendered poetry by the Boston *Transcript* has this year been performed for the short story. Mr. Edward J. O'Brien has read the magazines for 1915 assiduously, and has digested 2,200 specimens of short fiction. Whether he proposed to himself to inaugurate a new boom in this particular form of literary composition or whether he was nettled by Mr. James Stephens's recent stricture on American fiction is not stated. Comparing the English and American novelist, Mr. Stephens was "compelled to deny literary distinction" to the American brand. But he was referring to longer fiction. Mr. O'Brien declares that the Irish-British critic does not know our short story. It has been a year of carping, and Mr. Stephens is only one of the number who have rated us pro and con. Mr. O'Brien writes:

"We have listened to much wailing during the past year about the absence of all literary qualities in our fiction. We have been judged by Englishmen who do not know our work, and by Americans who do know it. We have been appraised at our real worth by Mr. Edward Garnett, who is probably the only English critic competent to discuss us. Mr. Owen Wister and Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison have discust us with each other, and bandied names to and fro rather uncritically. And Mr. Robert Herrick has endeavored to reassure us kindly and a little wistfully. Mr. Stephens has scolded us, and Mr. Howells and Mr. Alden have counseled us wisely. And many others have ventured opinions and offered judgment. The general verdict against American literature is, Guilty! Is this wise? Is this just?

Mr. O'Brien finds our short story more vital than the English product. "If you look for short stories in their literary periodicals, you will not find them; and if you turn to the popular English magazines, you will be amazed at the cheap and meretricious quality of the English short story." Mr. O'Brien sounds a note of admonition:

"Has the time not come at last to cease lamenting the pitiful gray shabbiness of American fiction? We say that we have no faith in it, and we judge it by the books and stories that we casually read. If we are writers of fiction ourselves, perhaps we judge it by personal and temperamental methods and preferences, just as certain groups of American poets of widely different sympathies judge the poetry of their contemporaries to-day. Let us affirm our faith anyhow in our own spiritual substance. Let us believe in our materials and shape them passionately to a creative purpose. Let us be enthusiastic about life around us and the work that is being done, and in much less than twelve years from now a jury of novelists and critics will pronounce a very different judgment on American literature from their judgment of to-day.

"During the past year I have read over two thousand American short stories in a critical spirit, and they have made me lastingly hopeful of our literary future. A spirit of change is acting on our literature. There is a fresh, living current in the air."

Mr. O'Brien follows very much Mr. Braithwaite's method in ranking poetry, which we have frequently dealt with. His article in *The Transcript* of January 8 is full of interesting detail, but we can reproduce only his general summaries. Readers may match their judgment with his on the five best stories of the year. His choice is:

"Zelig." By Benjamin Rosenblatt. *The Bellman.*
"Ultima Thule." By John Galsworthy. *The Delineator.*
"The Friends." By Stacy Aumonier. *The Century.*
"Jeanne the Maid." By Gordon Arthur Smith. *Scribner's.*
"The Weaver Who Clad the Summer." By Harris Merton Lyon. *Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

The eyes of the general public are opened to the merits of some of the less popular fiction-magazines:

WHEN YVETTE SINGS A MEDIEVAL FRENCH SONG.

"No play has ever made you conscious, with such keenness, of so much of human life," says Mr. Clayton Hamilton; "no music has ever given such wings to your imagination."

"I suppose there can be no doubt that 'Zelig' is by all odds the most nobly conceived and finely wrought story of the year. It is a peculiar satisfaction to find again this year that the best story is the work of an unknown author. Mr. Rosenblatt's story is in my opinion even more satisfying as a report of life than Mr. Conrad Richter's 'Brothers of No Kin,' which I felt to be the best story published during 1914. *The Bellman*, in which 'Zelig' appeared, is remarkable for the brilliance and power of its fiction. My averages this year show clearly that its percentage of distinctive stories is nearly double that of the American weekly which most nearly approaches it. . . . . .

"One new periodical and one new short-story writer claim unique attention this year for their recent achievement and abundant future promise. A year ago, a slender little monthly magazine entitled *The Midland* was first issued in Iowa City. It attracted very little attention, and in the course of the year published but nine short stories. It has been my pleasure and wonder to find in these nine stories the most vital interpretation in fiction of our national life that many years have been able to show. Since the most brilliant days of the New England men of letters no such hope has proclaimed itself with such assurance and modesty.

"One new short-story writer has appeared this year whose five published stories open a new field of fiction, and have a human richness of feeling and imagination rare in our over-sophisticated literature. I refer to the fables of Seumas O'Brien. At first one is struck with their utter absence of form, and then one realizes that this is a conscious art that wanders truant over life and imagination. In Seumas O'Brien I believe that America has found a new humorist of popular sympathies, a rare observer and philosopher whose very absurdities have a persuasive philosophy of their own."

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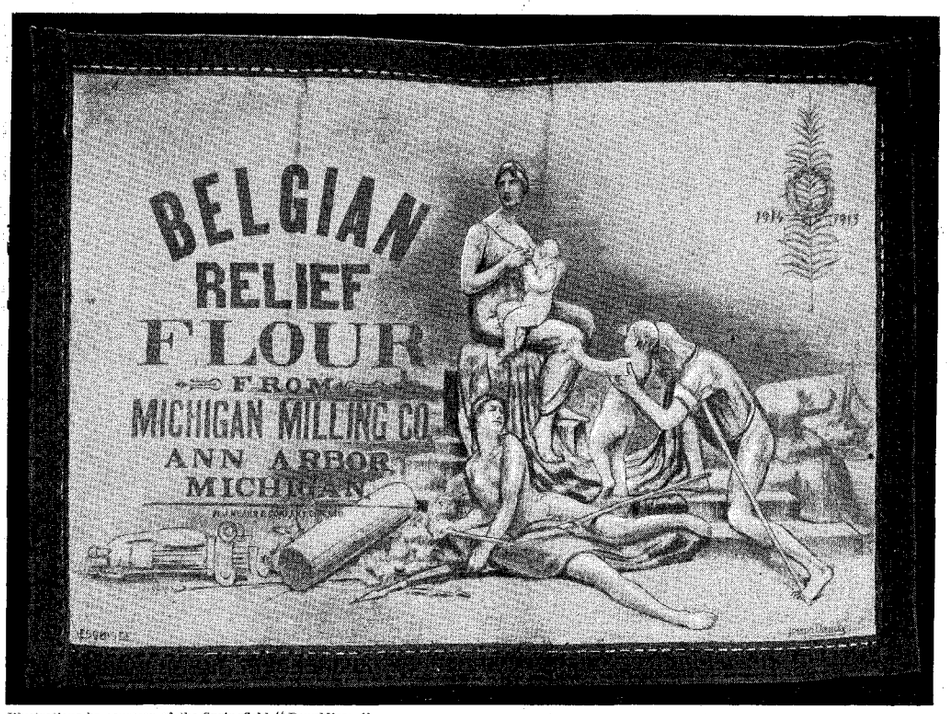
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TOKENS OF BELGIAN GRATITUDE

IT IS STILL an arduous task to feed the Belgians—arduous, that is, in a sense different from enduring the trying sight of starving and suffering women and children. Every one in Belgium gets enough to eat now, but the Americans who work there distributing food and clothing find the task wearing on their self-control. The eyes fill and speech is made difficult by the efforts of the people to demonstrate their appreciation.



Illustrations by courtesy of the Springfield "Republican."

AMERICA FEEDING BELGIAN CHILDREN.

An empty flour-sack, painted by the Belgian artist, Joseph Diericks, showing the bruised figure of Belgium offering the young for America to feed, while kissing the flag of our country.

In the Springfield *Republican* is an article which sets forth some of the ways this people take to show their gratitude to America. Here is an instance:

"Some months ago a motor-car belonging to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, through which has been distributed the vast quantity of food and provisions which America sent across the seas to the stricken nation, drove slowly through the streets of Louvain. The car flew the American flag, this being before the Germans prohibited such a thing on the theory, perhaps, that one flag, the German, was enough for a country. A woman, evidently of goodly station, well drest, and refined, stept in front of the machine, holding up her hand in signal to the American driver to stop. He did so, and the woman advanced toward the car. Paying not the slightest attention to either driver or his companions, who looked curiously on, she approached the forward part of the car, from the engine-hood of which rose the American flag. Simply she lifted one of the folds of the tiny emblem, bent over and kissed it. Then she turned without a word and walked on. And as the car resumed its journey there wasn't much conversation there either.

"The American flag flies no more on motor-cars distributing food in Belgium—the Germans won't have it. But the initials 'C. R. B.'—Commission for Relief in Belgium—are known in every hamlet and village, at every crossing of the roads. One of these cars, whether it is laden with grain or if it is occupied only by officials traveling from one point to another, is speedily surrounded whenever it stops. Sometimes there are outward manifestations of welcome, men making speech with the travelers, and maybe a cheer as the car moves on. But often the people stand simply silent, gazing, while the children hover about and gently touch the hems of the coats of these foreign benefactors.

"Streets, squares, boulevards, and parks have been named after America. There are places named after President Wilson and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium. Thus will their names be remembered in Belgium long after they and all others concerned are dead. In Liége there is an Avenue Sperry, after one of the Americans who superintended the distribution of food in that district."

When the "C. R. B." men come to leave, after their term of service has expired, the Belgians are enthusiastic in their demonstrations. Rhodes scholars and other college students, as well as business men who volunteer for a limited time, are among those so favored. "There are luncheons and dinners, speeches and farewell prayers."

"The municipal fathers get together. Sometimes a watch is bought and formally presented; some of these have been most beautiful. Then there are cigaret-cases, medals of bronze, commemorating the work that has been done. And illuminated addresses, done on parchment—of these there are always a few, extolling the work of the individual, praising to the highest the country across the water whence he came. These are the intrinsically finer things. The finer still, in another way, are the offerings of the poor—bits of embroidery or lace, sometimes atrocious things artistically, perhaps, but all the more valued and valuable because of it.

"Lately the Belgians have struck upon a new idea of showing their appreciation. Thousands upon thousands of sacks of flour have been sent into the country, from America, from Canada, from all parts of the earth, except that lying immediately eastward. The sacks have been found useful. They have been made into underclothes for the children, but now some are being turned to a more picturesque use. Belgium is a nation of artistry, of painters, embroiderers, and workers in lace. These have now taken these flour-sacks and made use of them to set forth appreciations of their gratitude. Scores are pouring into the head offices of the relief commission in London. Sometimes the brands of the American millers are embroidered with silk, in brilliant blues, greens, and reds. Often a genuine artist sets to work, making the poor texture of the sacking his canvas, and there with his brush interprets the feelings of his people. Many, most in fact, have little artistic merit, which doesn't matter in the least, but others have decided 'class.'

"Quite recently, Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Commission,

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received a beautiful model of a small sailing-vessel, with sails of silk and with decks laden with small silk sacks, labeled 'Flour.' The ship flew the American flag. And there was an enormous wooden shoe, useful as a jardinière, patterned after the sabot of the peasant. It came from some commune in Belgium and was genuinely a work of art, with painted scenes and with scallops and beading of brass. One scene depicted a Belgian family standing on the seashore, with two children dancing their delight at the approach of two steamers from the setting sun which formed the background for a shadowy Statue of Liberty.

"A sort of museum has been started for all these things at the Commission headquarters. Among many other things are several volumes, each containing illuminated memorials of thanks and gratitude, or perhaps some painting, etching, or other work of the artist."

THE PULPIT, THE STAGE, OR THE POORHOUSE—Attention is again drawn to the poor pay of ministers of this country by the recent desertion of one of their number in favor of the vaudeville stage. "I left the Congregational Church," says the Rev. Frank Walter Gorman, of Portland, Oregon, "because I felt that it was more honorable to work for an honest dollar singing in vaudeville to pay my debts than to sing psalms and dodge them." Upon this the New York *Times* comments:

"That this is sound ethics, and even sound religion, no one will dispute. Yet hundreds of poor ministers, in the same situation as the Rev. Mr. Gorman, are standing bravely by their posts in spite of the handicaps of which he complains. Their burden is great, but they feel, too, that their mission is high, and they would regard it a prostitution of their talents to turn from the earnest work of the Church to the spectacular rôle of the footlights. Mr. Gorman, perhaps realizing this, pleads that 'one reason for my taking this step is to focus the lime-light on the condition that makes it necessary.'

"The ministry is the most poorly paid profession in the United States. In the Congregational Church, which may be taken as typical of the condition in other denominations, the average salary of preachers is under $800. 'Less than 2 per cent. of the churches,' according to a recent statement of the Church Pension Congress, 'pay $3,000 and upward, more than half pay not over $1,000, and one-quarter pay not over $500.' For men who have prepared for their exacting duties by 'going through' college and a divinity school these are not alluring salaries. The average minister must wage a constant battle with poverty, nor can he look forward to a pension to take the place of his meager income when old age and infirmity come upon him. Until something is done to take the minister out of a position of humiliating dependence on charity, desertions from the Church to more lucrative professions may be expected to continue."

A BAPTIST FORWARD MOVEMENT

FOLLOWING upon the movement for expansion begun last year by the Methodists of this country is a similar effort more recently started by the Baptists. Under the leadership of Prof. Shailer Mathews, dean of Chicago University and president of the Northern Baptist Convention, there has

RETURNING THANKS ON THE FLOUR-SACK.

been put into force a "Five-Year Program" looking toward a religious awakening in the Baptist denomination and through them in the larger field of the world. The program, as cited sympathetically by *Zion's Herald* (Boston), calls for the following:

"1. A million additions to our churches by baptism.

"2. A missionary force of 5,000 men and women in America and the non-Christian world.

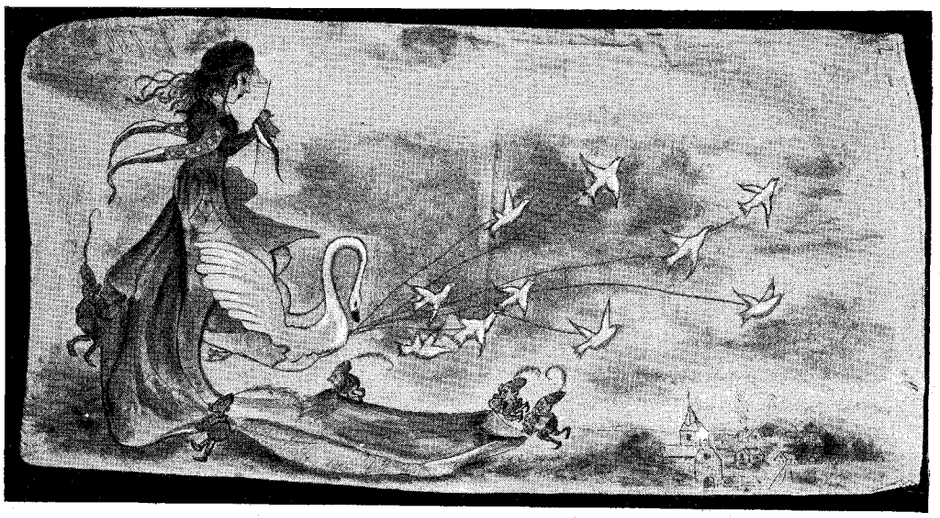
"3. Two million dollars of endowment for the Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board.

"4. Twenty-five student pastors in universities, 1,000 Baptist students in theological seminaries, 15,000 students in colleges and universities, and $6,000,000 for additional endowment and equipment at home and abroad.

"5. An annual income of $6,000,000 for missions and benevolence."

Professor Mathews's prelude is a ringing battle-cry to his denomination:

"This hour in human history is critical, challenging, decisive. No church or denomination can succeed if



A FLIGHT OF LIGHTER FANCY.

America, depicted on a flour-sack as a fairy godmother, riding a swan guided by white doves, with train borne by gnomes, hastening to bring from her plenty for Belgium's relief.

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its message and spirit are not positive, aggressive, courageous, heroic. We have a sufficient message in the Gospel of the kingdom, a sufficient dynamic in the Spirit of God. We need spiritual vision, conquering intercession, evangelistic power, and social passion.

"The call of the hour is for a constructive, cumulative program of advance so large and so compelling as to arrest attention, unify our forces and activities, challenge our men of large resources, and stir our whole people with a splendid enthusiasm for the kingdom of God.

"The objective of this program should be the development of every church into an evangelistic and social force in its community and a resultant mighty impact of our denominational life upon the nation and the world."

Local churches are the first to be made to feel the revivifying effect, and the fruits of their endeavor are to be estimated in a mathematical ratio. Thus:

"1. One new follower of Christ annually for every eight members.

"2. One minister or missionary produced from its membership during the five-year period.

"3. One of its young people in college for every 100 members or major fraction thereof.

"4. Gifts by individuals (in addition to church offerings) and legacies or annuities for Baptist missionary, benevolent, and educational work.

"5. A 15 per cent. increase each year in offerings to missions and benevolences."

In order to do this, it is suggested that an attempt be made first of all to secure an increase of 15 per cent. at the Sunday services and a doubling of prayer-meeting attendance. The average Sunday-school attendance, it is urged, should be brought up to 70 per cent. of its total enrolment, and the enrolment should equal the church membership. Women and young people should be enrolled in some definite form of social service.

This effort of another denomination, comments *Zion's Herald*, is only a sign that "America must lead in the awakening that has come to the religious world."

ISLAM VIEWED BY THE GERMAN CHURCH

THAT THE POLITICAL ALLIANCE with Islam is welcomed by the Church in Germany seems to be the natural conclusion from a number of sources. Some welcome the Oriental faith as an ally, others as a field for missionary work. Chief and foremost is the statement of Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch before a representative Berlin audience, which, we are told, included many clergymen and theologians. The professor said that "Islam, so far from being a barren and retrogressive faith, leaves the door wide open to religious, moral, and social progress, and that, therefore, no German Christian need be ashamed of an alliance which, begun in time of war, will be cemented and bear worthy fruit in times of peace." This statement, with others emanating from religious sources of authority more or less on a par with that of Professor Delitzsch, are brought together in an article in *The Churchman* (New York), from which we quote:

"Prof. Wilhelm Hermann, of Marburg, in a lecture reported in the *Christliche Welt* of March 18, endeavored to show that it is precisely as Christians that the German people have every reason to look upon the German-Turkish alliance with complete satisfaction. Professor Troeltsch likewise in the same journal declared the alliance of the Central Powers with Turkey to be also an alliance with Pan-Islamism, and he adds: 'Islam is therefore recognized as one of the great acknowledged religious world-powers, which can no longer be a missionary objective, but must be left, just as is the Christian world, to its own inner religious development.' On the other hand, the editor of *Evangelisches Missions-Magazin*, Pfarrer Würz, writes: 'Our own share of the Gospel may well be at stake if, in the political alliance with the Mohammedan world, we lightly esteem the incomparable treasure with which we have been endowed by God. That would mean, not the end of the world-mission of Christianity, but certainly the end of our world-mission on behalf of Christianity. It may be difficult for us when, as a natural consequence of political alliance, the consensus of public opinion is friendly toward Islam, to maintain our clear Christian consciousness with regard to that faith. But if we do, we may bring blessing to that Mohammedan world with which we are now outwardly so closely associated.' Herr Enderlin, of the Sudan Pioneer Mission, writing in the *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift*, giving a sketch of 'Tendencies and Currents in Egyptian Islam,' states his opinion that Mohammedan sympathies are with the German cause, and that they pray 'especially for Hag (Mekka-Pilgrim) Mohammed Ghalyum, *i.e.*, the Emperor William.' An Egyptian gentleman in a remote village of Upper Egypt, on finding that Herr Enderlin was a German, produced a bottle of scent with a picture of the Sultan Abdul Hamid and the German Emperor arm in arm, and said, 'May Allah lengthen his days.' To this Herr Enderlin replied, 'It seems as if Germany were destined by the will of God to present to Mohammedans a better picture of Christianity.'"

SOBRIETY AT THE FAIR

SOMETHING in the stimulating air of California, or in the fascinating nature of the Exposition just closed, furnished the nearly 19,000,000 visitors with excitement aplenty, for the San Francisco *Chronicle* records less than a hundred police-court cases on the charge of drunkenness. *The Chronicle* does not account for this abstemiousness, but merely implies a certain astonishment, for, it declares, "liquor was sold from one end of the grounds to the other." To be more exact, it points out that "varying from time to time, as cafés on the Joy-Zone went out of business, or entered it, the number of places where liquor was sold at the Exposition was usually about twenty." In absolute figures, out of a total of 18,875,974 visitors during the Exposition period just eighty-three were arrested by the guards for intoxication. Other police-court cases were almost as rare. Thus:

"This remarkable record, appearing in the reports of Capt. Edward Carpenter, commandant of the guard, puts into precise terms the oft-remarked absence of drunkenness at the Exposition. In making out his report on policing the Exposition, Captain Carpenter said the most noticeable feature was the extreme rarity of cases of intoxication. They averaged one arrest for drunkenness about every three and a half days of the total of 288 days that the Exposition existed. Most of the Exposition's uniformed protectors never saw an intoxicated man on the grounds.

"The entire police record of the Exposition was of a like nature. There was almost no crime on the grounds. There was one murder—an affair between foreign employees in a concession, and which had nothing to do with the Exposition. A few thefts were reported from the exhibit palaces, but only one of them reached any considerable amount. Pickpockets, even with such enormous crowds as were present on many of the days, were almost totally absent. The Pinkerton operatives report that hardly any of the few complaints had any foundation. The crowds were orderly, and for the most part the Exposition guards found themselves merely watchmen and walking directories for visitors.

"Not all of the eighty-three arrests represented serious cases of intoxication, said Captain Carpenter. This total included the cases of men taken up and ejected from the grounds as objectionable because of their condition.

"'Of course,' said Captain Carpenter, 'there were many cases where a guard had to put his hand on a man's shoulder and tell him to behave. No report was made on these. My figure represents the actual arrests for drunkenness, the cases in which men were bad enough to have to be ejected from the grounds. The record is a wonderful one. Nearly 19,000,000 persons of all sorts visited the grounds, with many places where liquor was sold, and only eighty-three of them got drunk.'

"The Pinkerton operatives had no experience whatever with drunken men in their work. The records of Captain Forsee's office show not a single case in which drinking was connected with an offense to be investigated by them."

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CURRENT POETRY

THAT a renascence of the spiritual life has been one of the most evident effects of the war most observers would readily agree. The churches of France—even the shrapnel-riddled cathedrals of Belgium—have witnessed outpourings of passionate devotion which would have been unbelievable before August, 1914. And in England it is said that the churches of all denominations are better filled than they have been for years.

This fact has been commented on by many prose-writers, but the poets, strangely enough, it has not seemed to interest. Perhaps this is because the poets are, more than the rest of the world, slaves to certain conventions. One of these conventions is that of revolution, of opposition to established law, order, and religion. At any rate, many of them have missed a great opportunity, and it is good to find that Mr. D. F. G. Johnson appreciates the literary value of this theme. We take his forceful sonnet from the London *New Witness*.

RESURGIT

By D. F. G. Johnson

They said that strength had passed from off the earth
With the last blazon of dead Chivalry;
That Faith had dipt its lance to Revelry,
And God been banished to the strains of mirth.
I think not that the blood of them that die
Lifts to the stars an empty sacrifice,
That prayers but batter a closed Paradise,
That heaven can answer not the hearts that cry
Upward for comfort: clearer now there ring
The song of faith triumphant over death,
The sound of praises thro' a mist of tears:
And not in vain they make their offering
Who, spent and shattered, clutch their dying breath;
Behold, the Son of Manhood reappears!

Miss Beatrice Redpath's "Drawn Shutters" (John Lane Company) is a volume of moods and impressions reflected in verse that because of its formal pictorial quality brings to mind the work of the Pre-raffaelite Brotherhood. The poet's skill in creating atmosphere is clearly shown in the title-poem, which also indicates the book's prevalent emotional tone.

DRAWN SHUTTERS

By Beatrice Redpath

The red geraniums on the window-ledge
Blaze through the shutters drawn against the sun
And heat that rises from the street below.
Life in its flood sweeps steadily along,
A pageant lavish of its flare and sound.
The high white blaze of noon beats down outside,
A barrel-organ jingles out its tune,
A slow procession in a long black file
Beats a dull rhythm from the paving-stones.
A man with fruits to sell cries out his wares,
The swift sharp noise of many horses' feet
Strikes steadily above the clanging sounds.
The sun lies hot upon the dust-gray streets,
But here behind the shutters closely drawn
Only a single bar of sunlight slips
And lies a straight bright line upon the floor.
The yellow frames shine from the cool gray walls
And still white peonies are like white cups
Of porcelain to hold faint perfumes in.
Here all remote from the great sweep of life
I strive to trace on thin white fluttering leaves
Some part of that which I have known and seen:
Fragments of life, a face that tells its grief,
A hillside fiercely yellow with spring bloom,
A room where shades are drawn and hands are stilled,
Or gardens where love whispers in the leaves.
Behind the shutters drawn against the sun
I strive to trace the fragments I have seen.

Here is something more joyous, a charming little summer-time picture. Tennyson would have delighted in its deft alliterations.

JUNE

By Beatrice Redpath

Ah, canst thou not forget to weep
What time the silver stepping dawn
With silent feet doth softly creep
Across the lilied lengths of lawn;
While day is filled with melody
Of singing wind and swelling tune,
And boomings of the brown-winged bee
Proclaim the early days of June.

In that interesting series, "The Little Books of Georgian Verse," edited by Miss S. Gertrude Ford, and published by Erskine Macdonald, a recent volume is "Brookdown, and Other Poems," by Egbert T. Sandford. The poet is, we are told, a storehouse man at Plymouth, who has worked for a living since his boyhood, and owes such education as he possesses to his own reading during the evenings. His verse is simple and appealing, and less imitative than might be expected when the circumstances of its production are considered. Here, for example, is a charming little love-song, excellently deserving of a musical setting.

BROOKDOWN

By Egbert T. Sandford

Morning, Love, and skies are gray:
By your window breezes play,
Whilst the Tamar wends its way
To the Sea.

Noonday, Love, and skies are fair:
Hedgerows glisten: everywhere
Bird and bud and blossom bear
News for me.

Evening, Love, and skies are red:
Earthward leans the daisy's head—
God bends low about its bed,
Mindful, He—

Night, Love, Night, and skies are blue:
Hosts of Stars are peeping through,
He Who guards the daisies, too,
Shelters thee.

And in these twelve lines, Mr. Sandford presents effectively a tremendous idea. The second stanza is especially forceful.

LISTENING TO THE WIND

By Egbert T. Sandford

God is at the Organ!
I can hear
A mighty music
Echoing, far and near.

God is at the Organ!
And its keys
Are rolling waters, storm-strewn moorlands,
Trees.

God is at the Organ!
I can hear
A mighty music
Echoing, far and near.

The London *Daily Mail* prints this interesting experiment in free verse. It is the work of the late Stephen Phillips's son, a boy of sixteen.

THE SUN HATH SET

By Stephen Phillips, Jr.

He lies sadly sleeping beneath the grass
That clothes a distant, calmly solemn hill
Which rises o'er the weeping, sapphire seas
Like some Titanic or Hellenic god
Who guards within his warm and lonely breast
The wonderful mysteries of the deep;
O'er thy remains in saintly reverence
Transient spirits mourn in tearless grief:
Even the grasses whisper in remorse,
And fling their fragile forms regretfully.
Poet!
Thy sun hath set below the horizon of Eternity;
And e'en the dashing salt sea-waves sigh in tearful sympathy.

It is rather late to reprint Christmas poetry, but this is not a very Christmas-like Christmas poem. It is an interesting bit of psychology, tho, like all the verse of this master of prose. It originally appeared in the London *Morning Post:*

THE OXEN

By Thomas Hardy

Christmas eve, and twelve of the clock,
"Now they are all on their knees,"
An elder said as we sat in a flock
By the embers in hearthside ease.

We pictured the meek mild creatures where
They dwelt in their strawy pen,
Nor did it occur to one of us there
To doubt they were kneeling then.

So fair a fancy few believe
In these years! Yet, I feel,
If some one said on Christmas eve,
"Come; see the oxen kneel

"In the lonely barton by yonder coomb
Our childhood used to know,"
I should go with him in the gloom,
Hoping it might be so.

From the London *Athenæum* we quote this sincere and appealing love-poem, the work of a gifted American poet. Much of its power is due to its noble simplicity.

YOU

By Florence Earle Coates

If you no more should love me?—you?
It takes my breath, a thought so strange
As that aught earthly could your spirit woo
To change!
Remote from doubt, I dwell secure
In faith all minor faiths above,
So do I trust, so live, in your
Incomparable love!

I laugh for joy to think how much
A question would your nature wrong,
Whom Heaven created, with a noble touch,
So strong!
Nay; doubt, for me, new born were over.
You will remain unchanged and true—
Not, not that I am I, my lover,
But just that you are *you!*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GOING TO SCHOOL WITH "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

OLD friends of THE LITERARY DIGEST have been interested in following its remarkable progress as a text-book in high schools, seminaries, normal schools, and colleges all over the country. The bare statement that this weekly is so used was a striking piece of educational news not long ago, but when it can be said that over 25,000 students, scattered over every State in the Union, are now perusing the magazine intensively each week, the announcement shows that the idea has come to stay. Even schools in the Philippines are using it.

"Current Topics" classes are growing in popularity everywhere. Those who went to school a generation or more ago had little experience with this new-fangled notion. In those days the School Debating Club, when tired of "resolving" that "the pen is mightier than the sword," seldom ventured further than, "*Resolved*, That our part in the Mexican War was unjustified." And outside of the debating club there was little or no attempt to keep the pupils even so nearly up-to-date as this. But nowadays the student in any progressive school is up to the minute in his information on local, national, and international topics. He studies newspapers, and scans intelligently the reviews. Twenty-five thousand of him, as we have said, consider each week the history of to-day through the binocular medium of THE LITERARY DIGEST. These last, as evidenced by the reports volunteered by their instructors, find in being well informed a real pleasure that the instructors of generations past might have had difficulty in believing possible. These students are delighted to find that school is not a place of isolation from the rest of the world. Home and school, too, become linked by common interests unknown before. Dinner-table discussions are the more intelligent because of the classroom talks of a few hours before, and to the classroom are brought the questions undecided at the informal family council.

Nor are all the classes where THE LITERARY DIGEST is studied classes in Current History. We have before us a lecture recently delivered before the State Teachers' Convention, at Rochester, N. Y., in which Prof. Thomas L. Doyle, M.A., of the English Department of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, tells with enthusiasm of his success in employing it in his courses in Oral English. In his opinion English, dependent upon the classics tho it is, should be up-to-date, in so far as it may safely be to interest and get the best results from the student. The periodical in school he calls "a socializing force" of which the chief value is that it tends "to make English, as all education should be, a participation in life." It is gratifying, also, to find him stating that he is convinced of "the superiority of the weekly over the daily or monthly publication" for this purpose, and, most of all, that "his final preference has been THE LITERARY DIGEST." This complimentary decision Mr. Doyle reached by the process of elimination, for he found that the medium he must use "should not show bias in such matters as the present war, politics, or religion. It should not present encyclopedic information or outlines that for any educational purpose might rather be worked out by the pupils," and, further, "this choice was based upon actual classroom experimentation with various current periodicals both in the Boys' High School, where the English standards are high, and where the students are mostly of poor, foreign-born parentage, and in the Brooklyn Evening High School, the largest evening high school in New York City, where the course is not rigidly fixt and where the pupils range widely in age, means, tastes, and ambitions, and where attendance is dependent upon interest." Discussing the positive arguments in favor of employing THE LITERARY DIGEST in his work in oral English, Mr. Doyle enumerates the titles of its various departments and flatteringly remarks:

> The contents are as scholarly and interesting as the titles. Both sides of the great questions of the day are impartially presented with no attempt at forcing a conclusion on the adolescent mind, but rather as a stimulus to thought, to citizenship, to culture, and to world-sympathy. Then, too, THE DIGEST is copious in pictures, cartoons, charts, maps—all the forms of visualization that are being emphasized by our State Department of Education. Throughout, the stress is on real things and life; and that is what students like, whether we call it "Current Events," or "Narration," or "Voice Improvement."

As the speaker descends from generalities to particular details, there is presented a most entertaining picture of the modern, "up-to-date" classroom, where, while Yesterday is treated with due reverence, the pupils are prepared for their To-morrow by an intelligent study of To-day. We are given in the form of suggestions some idea of the actual part played by the periodical in the schools:

> The pupils may be encouraged to clip the best things from each week's issue and to file them in classified envelops with date, number, and title of each article, together with any appropriate comment. Thus, in connection with the study of his required poetry, the pupil may admire the theme, diction, imagery, or melody of some of the verse under "Current Poetry." These poems he can best preserve for future reference by slipping them into his envelop marked "Poetry" and listing them as previously suggested. Valuable material may likewise be filed relating to the Short

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Story, Debating, Science, Art, the Present War, Editorials, Descriptive Articles, Sketches of Persons and Places, etc. The nature of the collection will of course depend on the school, the grade, and the pupil. From time to time the teacher may conduct a profitable oral English lesson by having pupils bring some of their envelops to school and telling about their collections—reading extracts and commenting on the value of their clippings. But the real significance of this habit lies in the observation involved in making the collection and in the rich associations in later years. This little device has the indorsement of many teachers and pupils who have greatly profited by it.

If this seem dull to the adult reader—and, on good authority, it does not to the scholar—then look on this more spirited picture of an hour's exploration in the news of the world:

While boys are at the boards writing descriptions of cartoons they like best, the teacher conducts a lively discussion on "Topics in Brief," of which this extract from the Rochester *Post Express* is a fair example:

"There are rumors that China is going back to a monarchy. It takes more than a hair-cut to make a republic!"

Critics, meanwhile, examine the board-work, indicate corrections, and read to the class, commenting on the accuracy of each reproduction, and how the point of the cartoon has been brought out. This occasional emphasis on humor not only breaks down the barriers between teacher and pupils, but develops in the latter an appreciation of such masters of humor as Addison, Irving, and Lamb. At present the average student's sense of humor suggests the recent remark that the Germans should paint jokes all over their submarines as thus the English would never see them.

The teacher assigns the preparation of a three-minute talk on some form of life (life in the trenches, the life of a moving-picture actor, the experiences of the Plattsburg recruit, etc.); or a character sketch of some prominent person (Roosevelt, Wilson) or a review of some magazine article. In each case, the student is to conclude with a brief quotation as a test of his ability to select salient sentences as well as to read them expressively. The mere fact that each boy is thus talking on a different topic, and that he realizes he will be marked on his ability to hold his classmates' interest, is a guaranty that the recitation will be of great educational value.

As each boy talks, the class jots down criticisms under the heads of Matter (preparation, theme, etc.), and Manner (use of blackboard sketches or other form of illustration, voice, poise, etc.). The teacher's policy is, of course, never to make a criticism that he can get from the boys.

The work does not stop here, but it may be as well to state that Mr. Doyle's estimate of the actual cost of all this in time and effort to the teacher is a very low one. Most English teachers claim, he states, that their courses are overfull already. The answer is, as is amply attested by many instructors, that LITERARY DIGEST work, when well correlated with other phases of the course, saves time.

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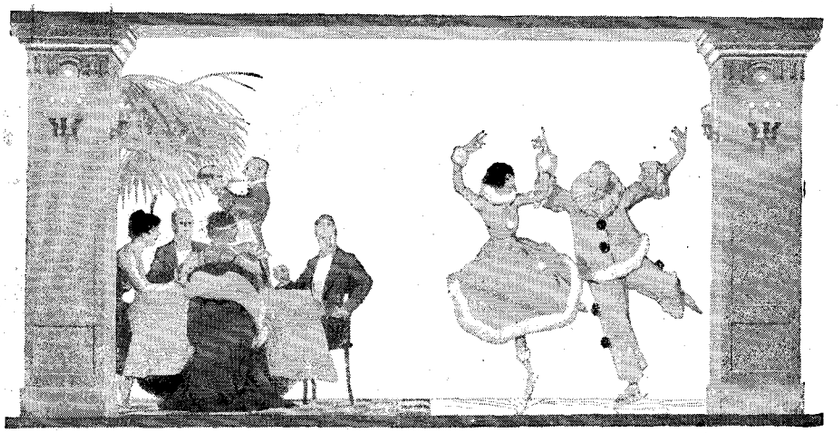

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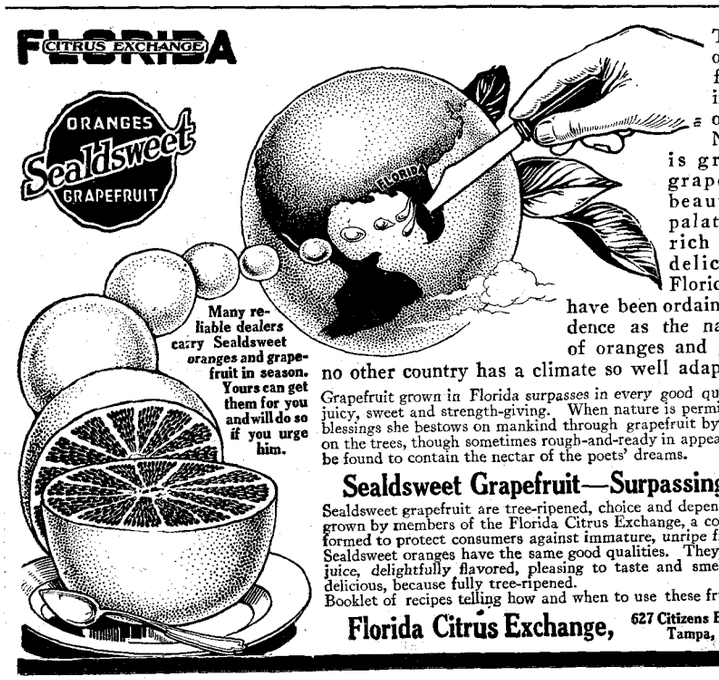

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Other difficulties that might be anticipated by the teacher are banished by the specific lesson-plans that are sent to him each week by the magazine, in which, carefully prepared by well-known members of the educational profession, an adequate method of study of the current DIGEST is completely outlined. These are furnished to suit the needs of Current History classes or of English classes, as the case may be, and, while there are few instructors or classes that do not prefer to follow their own method of study, as a guide and general résumé of the material available each week the outlines are generally appreciated.

Mr. Doyle explains further possibilities. A customary method of old-fashioned pedagogics is exampled in the typical examination-paper question: "Describe briefly a morning in the classroom, keeping in mind the style of So-and-so." But the plan of reading Mr. So-and-so as a model of style and attempting to evolve an entire class of pigmy mimic geniuses has always met with difficulties. Most of these difficulties Mr. Doyle believes the use of the weekly review obviates. He discusses this point and tells us incidentally of other interesting experiments:

In practise, we find that the authors did not write with the idea of the model in mind; and the excerpts in the rhetorics are even less adapted because they are wrenched from their contexts and do not appeal to the average student. Either the wells of English are too deep for him or his bucket is too shallow. Self-consciousness often arises as soon as he is asked, after the discussion of a model, to tell about a ball-game, or to describe the classroom, or to explain how a recitation is conducted, or to prove that something about the school is good or bad. Pedagogically, we are correct; practically, we have wasted time and paper. But he will talk interestingly on the sinking of the *Ancona*, or the story of the Laughing Sniper, or the destruction of the *E-15* in the Dardanelles—to cite a few of the narrative and descriptive articles in recent issues of THE DIGEST.

The three poems by Alfred Noyes and the Carlylesque word-etching by Victor Murdock can be used for the study of vivid diction, figures, etc. The "Personal Glimpses" column lends itself to many forms of composition—"light" writing to be applied to humorous school topics, use of background and local color, conversation for humor or action or character portrayal, scenes of action, choice of titles, the expansion of stories, dramatizations, etc. So numerous, in fact, are the applications that, as has been said, the use of the periodical is inevitably carried over to the English clubs where the members write anything from stories to articles after the manner of "Topics of the Day," attempting a dispassionate treatment of both sides of a new topic. These are read and discust. When the next issue appears, much interest is manifested in seeing which articles prepared by the boys appear in its pages, how well they have covered the topic, and how adequately they have exprest themselves.

For exposition the teacher will find

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material in our note to Great Britain and in the proclamation of the Central Powers, as well as in the book reviews and the articles on Science and Art. These last often stimulate visits to museums and factories, thus relating English to the every-day world and broadening the pupil's horizon. The explanation of the origin of the song "Dixie," given in a recent issue, naturally suggests a similar explanation of the inception of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Other expositional exercises have been suggested for correlation with oral English.

In argumentation we have touched on the use of the periodical in discussion and debating. Further possibilities in conjunction with the study of rhetoric and the classics are the formulating of briefs for and against preparedness (in connection with Burke's Conciliation), and the study of evidence based on the investigations of the *Ancona* tragedy and the alleged German plots in this country. Such experiments are made considerably simpler by the specific lesson-plans that THE DIGEST furnishes for the correlation of each issue with the teaching of English.

A word as to the use of the periodical in the study of literary forms. Here the pupils may be led to imitate—in an original way—interviews, editorials, public letters, diplomatic correspondence, diaries, essays, sales letters (from the ads), resolutions, and even poetic forms such as the sonnet. Both teacher and pupils may preserve these model forms in envelops as previously suggested. The results are not as a rule so amateurish as might be imagined; but the important point here (as in the case of the collection-habit) is the concrete study of diction-, sentence-, and paragraph-structure, beauty, and other stylistic matters, as well as the added appreciation of literature, classic and modern.

Thus we see that the periodical, used with definite aims such as have been suggested in this cursory discussion, tends to unify the English course by making a many-sided appeal to the adolescent's interests, by meeting the requirements of his nature, and by stimulating useful habits, such as collecting, self-criticism, right thinking, correct expression, general reading, and a love of refinement in an age none too refined.

Further, the periodical tends to unify the class and the teacher, the school and home, and, above all, the future citizen and society. Consequently the seeming fad of placing THE DIGEST on the same basis as the text-book is but a new application of accepted educational doctrines. The teacher is simply trying to build up a sound body of habits and ideas by the aid of a strong motivation.

This periodical in a double sense may be said to supply material for thought. To the student with keen interests in the world about him, and not in mere talking and writing for the sole purpose of being corrected, THE DIGEST supplies it excellently. To the teacher who is constantly, almost vainly, fighting against slovenly or foreign English, lack of ideas, and of means of expression, failure to apply grammatical and rhetorical rules, distaste for the classics and for all worth-while reading born of lifeless study of notes and dates—words, words, words—to the teacher, we say, THE DIGEST, with its tremendous pedagogical possibilities, supplies very much material for thought and a wide opportunity for improvement.

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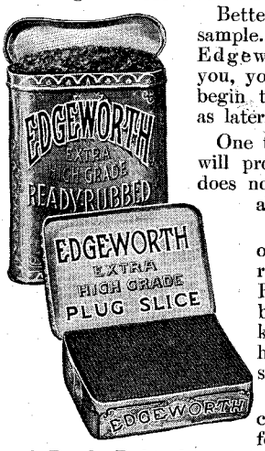

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ESCAPE AND CAPTURE UNDERSEA

THE escapades of submarines frequently arouse considerable anger in the breasts of landsmen. There is something in the necessarily sly approach of the undersea boat, her stealthy discharge of a deadly torpedo, and her immediate disappearance beneath the surface of the sea, that seems to them not quite fair fighting. But, unless we condemn that form of craft out of hand as an unfair weapon, we should, to be quite just, be a trifle lenient in our judgment and consider the circumstances under which submariners fight. For the most part they are most closely confined, with limited supplies of food, drink, and especially air. They are in the center of a maze of the most delicate mechanism, and the failure of a rod or a cog may mean their doom. And if they face death, it is never the seaman's death or the landsman's death. It is the slow, absolutely certain extinction of the rat-trap—suffocation. Something of the proper sort of understanding of the submarine's physical and psychological state may be gained from two thrilling German stories, one of a crew that was captured, and the other of a crew that escaped. The boat that escaped, says the Budapest correspondent of the Associated Press, was the *U-17*, Lieutenant Wenninger in command, which not long ago sank the French steamer *Graveline*. Off the east coast of England this craft ran unawares into a British submarine trap, and its eventual escape was a rare combination of good fortune and good management. They had left their base early and were already well into the North Sea when the commander saw through the periscope a red buoy following him. Ten minutes later the buoy was still there. He continues the story, quoted from the New York *Evening Post*, in his own words:

At this juncture my boat began to roll in a most incomprehensible manner. We began to rise and sink alternately, the steering-gear being apparently out of order. Soon afterward I discovered that we had encountered a wire netting and were hopelessly entangled in it. We had, in fact, got into the net of one of the hunters surrounding us.

For an hour and a half the netting carried us with it, and altho I made every effort to get clear of it, it seemed impossible. There was nothing to do but to increase the weight in the submarine as much as possible so that I might try to break the netting. Fortunately, when we started I had pumped in from five to six tons of water, filling all the tanks. I increased the weight of the boat to the utmost, and suddenly we felt a shock and were clear of the netting. I then descended as deeply in the water as I could, the menometer showing thirty meters. We remained under water for eighteen hours. When I wanted to ascertain where we were, I noticed that my compass was out of order. For a time I steered by the green color of the water, but at last I had to get rid of the ballast in order to rise. I then discovered that the menometer continued to register the same depth, and was also out of order. I had therefore to be very careful not to rise too high, and thus attract the attention of the torpedo-boats.

Slowly the periscope rose above the surface and I could see the enemy in front of me, and toward the left the east coast of England. I tried to turn to starboard, but the rudder did not work. In consequence, I had to sink again to the bottom of the sea, where I remained for six hours, at the end of which time I had succeeded in putting the compass in order and also in repairing the steering-gear. But upon rising this time, we were detected by a torpedo-boat, which made straight for us, forcing me to descend again. I remained submerged for two hours, then turned slowly outward and at a distance of some fifty meters from the leading enemy craft passed toward the open sea. At nine o'clock in the evening we were able to rise to the surface in safety.

Stranger still is the story of the *U*-boat that was captured. It has a Jules Verne air that is the very breath of mystery and romance. It was told originally by a German naval prisoner in England to a contributor to the London *Saturday Journal*, appearing in English in that paper. The story is confirmed, declares the contributor, by two other prisoners, also members of the same crew. "I do not pretend to have told the story here in the narrator's exact words," he says, "but in its essentials this story is the same story as was told to me." It appears that this *U*-boat was deploying off the south coast of Ireland, and had just sunk a large red-funneled steamer with a white band under black (which may or may not have been the *Hesperian*). The moment this strike was made, the submarine turned for a certain part of the neighboring coast, where, on the floor of a little bay, they were wont to rest when there was chance or certainty of destroyers in the neighborhood. The German's story of the succeeding events is as follows:

We sat on the silt at the bottom of the bay all that night and well on to the next day, until the air smelled sour, like the sweat of a man suffering from acute rheumatism. It is a fearful feeling that comes over one when the air in a submarine gets like that. One's nerves get all on edge, one is opprest with forebodings of disaster, and small worries are magnified a thousandfold.

If you can appreciate that and bring yourself to imagine what a nervous, apprehensive lot we had become, you will be able to realize the sensation in that submarine when everybody on board distinctly heard the rasping clank of iron on the outer skin.

At Kiel and at Wilhelmshaven they tell tales in sailors' beer-halls, when submarine after submarine fails to return and nothing is heard of the fate of those on board, of the English trawling for submarines as the fishing-boats in the German Ocean trawl for flatfish, but with a trawl-net made of steel mesh, through which no submarine can hope to pass. Such tales had been heard by most of us on that

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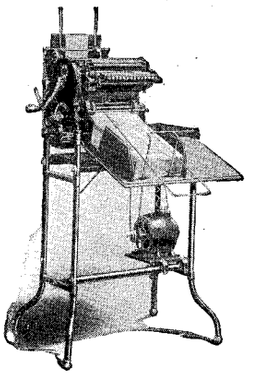

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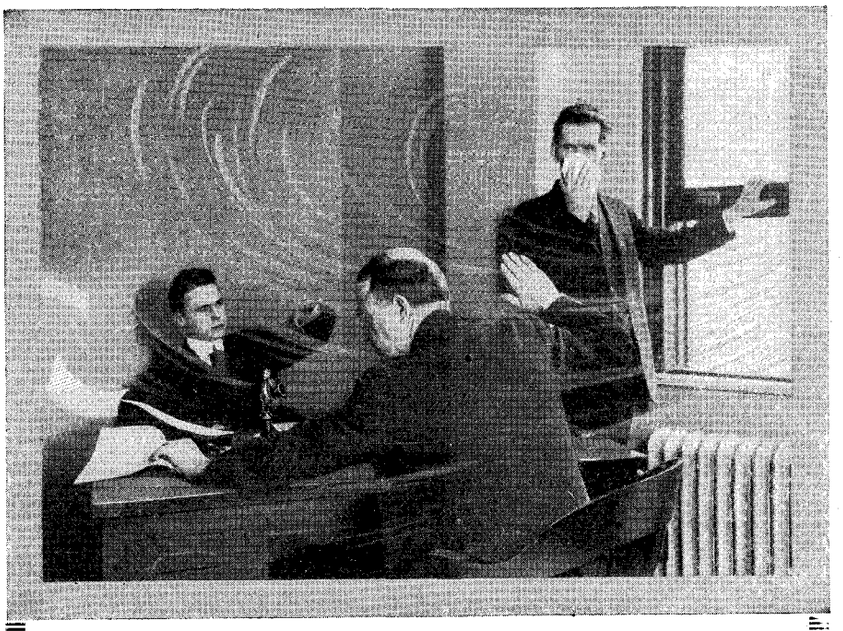

"Shut that window!"

Jones is making a mad dive for his kiting papers—
Blake has been playing hide-and-seek with dangerous draughts—
Bateson's sneezes announce that he already has a head cold—
For ALL THIS the remedy is—"Shut That Window!"

How futile! Shutting the windows will keep the papers flat. But no man can do his best work without a steady supply of pure fresh air. No man can even keep well if he has to sit in draughts or work in an overheated, air-polluted room. "Natural" means of ventilation—open windows, doors, flues, chimney—have failed miserably. Some positive mechanical system of fan heating and ventilating like the

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is absolutely necessary if excess sick-leave is to be cut down; tired and faltering hands energized; and production increased.

The Sturtevant System *does* increase efficiency, and makes satisfied employees. Regardless of weather conditions, it removes or supplies air in any desired quantity to every part of a building at any or all times. The Sturtevant System is the fan or blower system of heating, cooling and ventilating in its perfect form.

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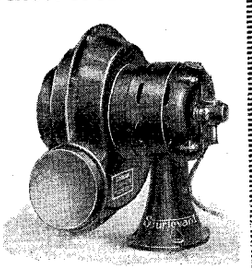
And All Principal Cities of the World
Largest Manufacturers of Fans, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus in the World



Sturtevant Ready-to-Run Portable Ventilating Set

submarine, and they had made a great impression upon those of us—and it was nearly everybody—whose first expedition against the enemy it was.

I was standing under the hatch when this happened, and the torpedo-mate was facing me and in the act of giving me some orders. He stopt dead, looked at me, and then turned as if he would go and report to the commander, who was in the engine-room.

Just as he took the first step there came a new sound from above, and the torpedo-mate stopt with his leg stretched out as he made the step.

The sound was as if some one was tapping on the hatch with a hammer.

"Fetch the Herr Lieutenant-Captain quickly," shouted the torpedo-mate excitedly, and I started to obey the command; but another man anticipated me and I stayed.

The tapping continued — two single, sharp taps, then a pause, then two more single taps, and so on.

Yes, it did sound something like that—iddy, iddy, iddy, iddy—all the time.

The torpedo-mate became very excited. He made a move as if he would mount the steps leading to the hatch, changed his mind and then bolted in the direction of the engine-room.

That tapping still went on and it sounded so uncanny that I felt uneasy in my stomach.

Presently the torpedo-mate came back, and the lieutenant-captain was with him and I heard them speaking in English.

The torpedo-mate mounted the steps to the hatch, took off his shoe, and with the heel gave two single taps on the hatch-cover, with an interval between them.

As soon as he did this the tapping on the outside stopt, but recommenced a moment afterward with a change in the sound.

Yes, that is right: Iddy, pause, umpty, iddy, iddy, umpty, pause, iddy, umpty, umpty, iddy, pause, iddy, umpty, iddy, iddy, pause, umpty, umpty, umpty, pause, iddy, iddy, iddy, pause, iddy, iddy, pause, iddy, iddy, iddy, umpty, pause, iddy.

When the tapping ceased the torpedo-mate held out the book to me so that I could pass it to the commanding officer; but he waved it away, and then told the torpedo-mate to "read it."

As near as I can remember, the torpedo-mate read as follows, in English: "Explosive charge fixt to your hull and connected by wire to destroyer above. Chain attached to your periscope, with other end round steam-winch. You can not get away. Will you surrender or be blown up?"

"Read it again," said the lieutenant-captain, speaking like a dazed and incredulous man.

The torpedo-mate read it again, slowly and emphatically, as if to give each word time to sink into the commanding officer's mind. When he had finished he added a word of his own. That word was: "Diver."

There was some excitement in the submarine in the minutes that followed. The lieutenant-captain took counsel with the other officers in whispers, and at last told the torpedo-mate to signal on the hatch that we would surrender.

The signal of surrender was made with the heel of the torpedo-mate's shoe, and a reply was tapped out from above.

"Rise to the surface, and remember that if you sink the boat you will go down with it," the torpedo-mate read out.

The lieutenant-captain sadly gave the

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necessary orders, and presently we were on the surface, the hatch was opened, and I followed the officers and the torpedo-mate on deck.

There, almost alongside us, was a big destroyer, with her guns trained on us; and there, sitting on our hull, with an arm cuddling our periscope, was the figure of a man in diving dress, dangling a bit of heavy chain in his hand.

But there was no sign of any explosive attached to the hull.

"Down below," said the lieutenant-captain, making a move toward the hatch.

"Please stay where you are," said a polite voice from the destroyer, as the men lining the side leveled their rifles at us.

"Swindled!" said the lieutenant-captain, with a hopeless movement of his hands.

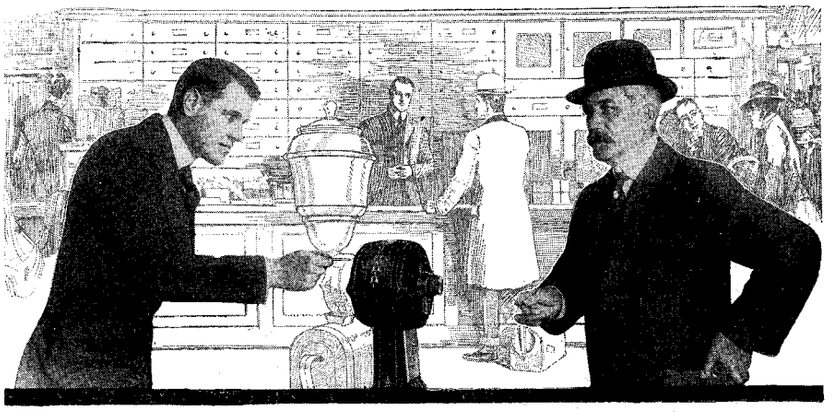
The destroyer edged alongside and we were ordered to come on board.

"The captain is engaged for a moment," said a young officer, waving his hand to where the diver was being extracted from his diving dress. "He will introduce himself presently."

A NEW GERMAN ALLY OF THE AIR

AEROPLANE-FIGHTING, as has been often said, has become one of the most fascinating games of modern warfare, and it is played like a game by the men of both sides, with all courtesy toward the foe and strict observance of the unwritten laws that govern it. The appearance, therefore, of the new Fokker aeroplane, more formidable than any winged weapon yet flown by the Allies, while it is said to have disturbed the House of Commons and caused expressions of grave apprehension throughout parliamentary England, was welcomed heartily by the Allied airmen. The first glimpse of this new plane brought a thrill of pleased expectancy to their camps. In this game that is played constantly for such huge stakes, a new entry means more than mere novelty. On the opponent's side steps are at once taken to study the new machine's make-up and mode of operation, and studying a *Fokker* that is bristling with machine guns is by no means an easy occupation. The basis of the *Fokker* was the invention, in 1911, of a young Dutchman. The machine he constructed then was not accepted by the English Army because of its faulty composition, being overweighted with "inherent stability" mechanism. In its present form, however, these devices have been eliminated, and the whole construction immensely simplified. Other details that the air-spies have discovered are given in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

In general appearance these planes are almost exact copies of the French Morane monoplane. Most of the *Fokkers* are equipped with rotary engines, which give about 110 to 120 horse-power, and consequently the *Fokker* can be forced through the air at a tremendous speed and can climb at an alarming rate. Those flown by Immelmann and Blocke, the German star aviators, are fitted with engines of the fixt-cylinder motor-car type of 150 horse-power



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That statement has sold many a motor driven machine and has insured efficient service *after* the sale was made —complete satisfaction on both sides of the counter.

Dealers in motor driven equipment know that Robbins & Myers Motors set a *service* standard — that these motors are the result of over 20 years expert motor experience—that when they say "Robbins & Myers" it *means* something.

Users of motors and motor driven equipment specify "Robbins & Myers" when they want motors for exact, continuous service. They know that motors are not made better.

Makers of the best motor driven equipment know that Robbins & Myers Motors give service that measures up to the quality of their own product.

(Note: We will gladly submit sample motors to manufacturers, and will quote on quantity lots.) Over fifty thousand power users — from one-man shops to giant plants — have adopted Robbins & Myers Motors because of their day-in-and-day-out dependability.

Robbins & Myers sizes range from 1-40 to 20 horsepower. Whatever the power need in these sizes there is a Robbins & Myers Motor that anticipates and meets it.

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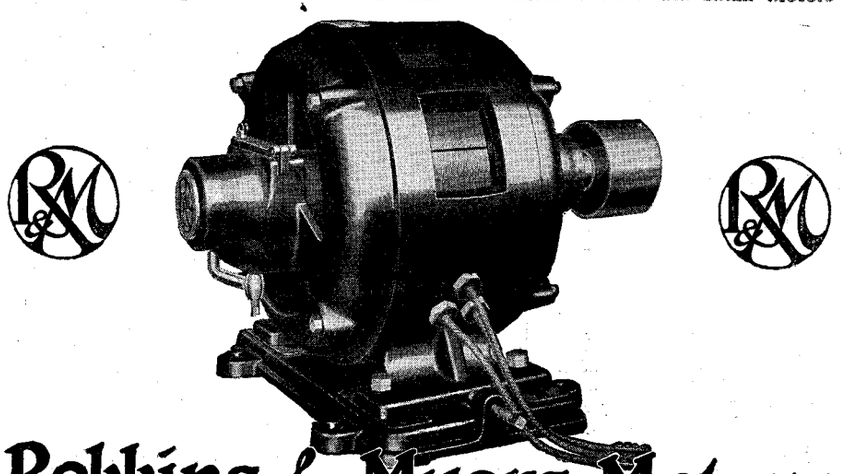

Robbins & Myers Motors

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Thomas Edison's Fireproofing Test

THE GREAT Edison factories were swept by fire in December, 1914, because the wooden sash offered no resistance to the rapid spread of the flames. Then and there, Edison determined to use *steel sash* exclusively in the future. He started an investigation of every kind of steel sash made. The two best makes were chosen for the final test.

A brick furnace was built and the two sash put on opposite sides with a blazing fire between them. The fire raged for fifty-five minutes. THE UNITED STEEL SASH showed not a sign of weakness. In the competitive sash, several lights of glass dropped.

As a result of this test, Thomas Edison decided upon UNITED STEEL SASH, and in rebuilding his factories, all the windows were fitted with permanent, fireproof UNITED STEEL SASH, of standard design.

UNITED STEEL SASH

UNITED STEEL SASH are not only fireproof and permanent, but they afford ample daylight and splendid weather protection. They increase the efficiency of employees by providing good light and plenty of fresh air, without drafts.

UNITED STEEL SASH have these exclusive features: Continuous I-beam members unweakened by cutting or punching; double circular contact around ventilators; continuous bearing section for glass; simplified glazing, etc., etc. UNITED STEEL SASH include all types of pivoted and sliding sash, continuous sash, partitions, doors, casements, etc. All are superior in weight, strength and workmanship.

Write for our free Sash Book and get full information.

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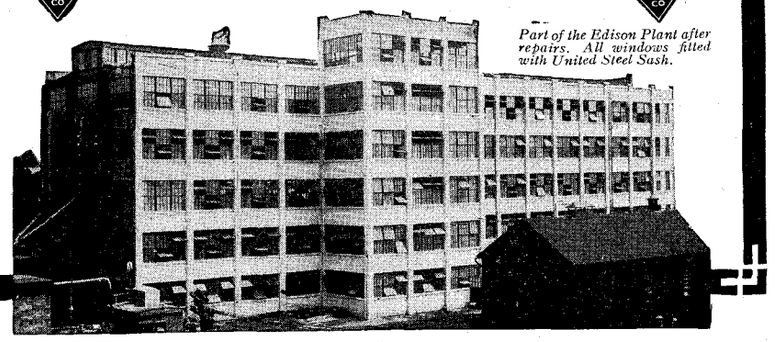

Part of the Edison Plant after repairs. All windows fitted with United Steel Sash.

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For the Garden

We invite our readers' attention to announcements of special interest to owners of gardens and home grounds on first page in front and 402 and 403.

Note the attractive offerings by many of America's leading horticultural specialists. Send for the catalogs and booklets and begin planning for the Spring.

Garden Department
The Literary Digest

to 160 horse-power, and the planes have a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

Most of these machines carry a passenger in front, who works a machine gun, but others, including those of the two star airmen, have a gun fixt on top of the engine and firing through the propellor or rather the tractor screw. In this case the gun is aimed by steering the whole plane to suit, like Judson's flatiron gunboat in Kipling's story.

The favorite method of attack is for the *Fokker* to get up high, about 1,500 feet or so, and hang around till one of the Allies' machines appears in sight below. Then, if of the fixt-gun type, the *Fokker* stands on its head and dives straight for its victim, loosing off a stream of bullets as soon as it gets within range.

By making the descent ever so slightly spiral, the straight stream of bullets becomes a cone of fire with its apex at the gun and with the victim inside, so that whichever way the Allies' machine tries to escape it must pass through that cone. When the *Fokker* gets close to the enemy, if he is not already hit, it approaches directly from behind, firing straight along the body so as to have the pilot, passenger, tanks, and engine all in one line of fire.

If pursued, the *Fokker* is very quick in its controls and is able to dodge like a rabbit.

GLOOM FILMS

THAT misery loves company is only half the truth. Company loves misery, and especially the company in which you may find yourself any evening that you choose to visit the nearest moving-picture theater. "Gloom Films" are always welcomed and received with an apparent ecstasy of lugubriousness on the part of the audience. "Gloom Films" are good business, next to adventure and Charlie Chaplin comedy, and the managers are busily turning out more and more reels of heart-breaking tragedy every day. But the point that Miss Elene Foster makes, in a story for the New York *Tribune*, is that all the misery that the crowds behold on the screen is not pure make-believe. Miss Foster was recently compelled to act the part of the tragic figure in a tenement drama, and she speaks feelingly. Any laurels that those who see her picture may wish to extend were doubly earned. She acted misery, and she experienced misery. It began with a telephone-call. "If you want to try acting for the movies," said the voice of a director friend, "be at the Fort Lee Ferry at eight o'clock to-morrow morning with a cotton-flannel nightgown." This was Sunday night! And, as Miss Foster admits, the article mentioned is difficult to find in the range of her acquaintance. Still, one was procured (it proved several sizes too small), and after two hours of traveling, the actress faced the director. Her directions were brief:

"Did you get the flannel nightgown? Good! You're a poor woman, forty-five years old, and you're very sick in bed. You have two children. Maybe you die—I'm not sure about that. Say, Jim" (this

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to a perspiring individual who was rushing madly about shrieking orders), "this is Miss Foster. I told you about her. She's the sick woman. She dies, doesn't she—or does she?"

"I dunno," answered Jim, pulling at a bit of scenery. "It don't make no difference whether she dies or not. She can easy die without changin' her make-up."

"That's the director for this picture," explained my friend. "He's a queer duck. Used to be a wild-animal trainer. Isn't so much on stage-craft as he is on discipline. He makes the animals get into line, you bet!"

Haste in preparing for her work inspired by this announcement proved a mistake, for altho she was costumed (after a struggle with the child's-size nightgown) and made up within half an hour of her arrival, her scene did not arrive until five o'clock in the afternoon. Finally, however, "All ready for the sick woman and her children," and Miss Foster and two rather unpleasant screen children made their way into the scene under the great lighting apparatus. We read on:

I remembered something about dying with boots on as I climbed in between the yellow sheets and laid my weary head on the canary-colored pillow. What a pity the camera would not reproduce the color-scheme—the yellow sheets, the pink-and-white-striped gown, and the deathly pallor and blue shadowed eyes of the victim!

The children were placed on the floor at the foot of the bed, where they assumed the sad expression proper for children about to lose a parent. The stage-director turned to me.

"Where's your husband, madam?" he inquired.

I was taken by surprize.

"I'm sure I don't know," I answered. "Have I a husband?"

"Sure you have a husband. Call the sick woman's husband." This was addrest to a stage-hand.

"All ready for the sick woman's husband!" shrieked the boy.

In answer to the summons a tall, cadaverous-looking individual appeared in the doorway.

"Am I him?" he asked in a quiet, disinterested, and ungrammatical way.

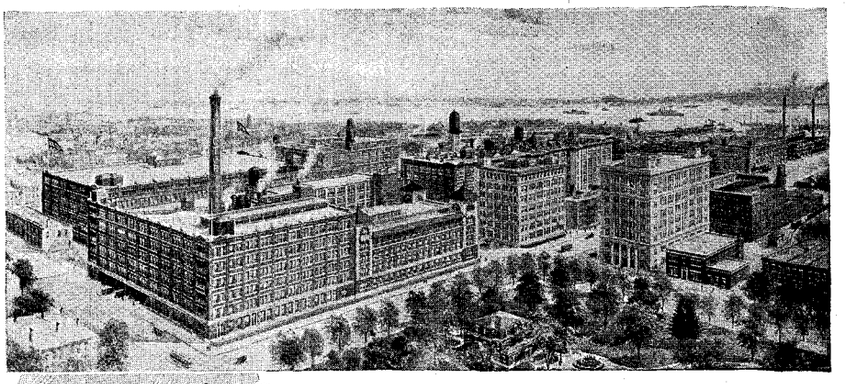
"Sure you are!" bellowed the director. "All ready now! You stand leaning against the footboard. Say, I didn't tell yer to drape yerself, did I? I jest said 'lean.' All right. Now look sad. Yer wife's awful bad, but she ain't as bad as she's goin' to be, so save yer saddest expression for the death-scene. Gee! You are a sad-looking guy, all right. 'Tain't what you'd call exactly a jollification, is it, Bill? Maybe we'd oughter save some of this 'ere gloom fer later—what do you think? Say, can yer turn on more gloom fer the finish, do yer think?"

We all assured him that this was but a feeble hint of the gloom we had within us. He seemed satisfied and turned to me with another question:

"Where's your doctor?"

"I have no idea. Have I a doctor?" Great Scott! Was I to be held responsible for the entire cast?

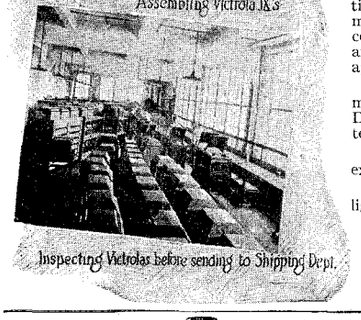
"Sure you have a doctor! Did yer think you'd be sick in bed an' goin' ter die an' not



General view—assembling sound boxes, testing sound boxes and assembling governors and taper tubes

Assembling sound boxes

Assembling Victrola IX's



Inspecting Victrolas before sending to Shipping Dept.

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The Victor Talking Machine Company, of Camden, N. J., comprising many enormous factories, is one of the finest examples of big business efficiency and progressiveness that is known to the industrial world—that these buildings are practically walled-in with Lupton Steel Sash proves conclusively that the advantages obtained through natural lighting and ventilating are worth securing, and that these products are best suited, every point considered, to gain the desired results.

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OUT WITH THEM!—they cost too much money, and give too little light, while for each dollar's worth of current EDISON MAZDA LAMPS give three times as much light. Stop this useless waste now —*this* spring—replace *all* your carbon lamps with the new lamps of triple economy—

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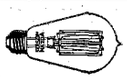
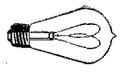


Fix in mind the name EDISON MAZDA. Refuse lamps with a loop as below—they're wasteful!



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Be sure the MAZDA lamps you buy bear the name EDISON MAZDA.

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INTIMATE PEN PORTRAITS OF THE MEN WHO WILL DECIDE THE MAKING OF THE NEW EUROPE

By PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWILL

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In this work the Princess gives her impressions of "Sovereigns and Statesmen" with a critical eye upon personality, temperament, and character. Her main idea circles around the days which will see the close of the present war and the discussions from which will evolve the arrangements forming the basis of the Peace Treaty.

Her pen lacks none of its candor or incisive satire, and throughout the running sequence of comment and anecdote is a linking of thought which shows that the Princess has in clear view her aim to convey to her readers sharply focused portraits of the men who will have the making of the new Europe in their hands.

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ALL BOOKSTORES OR

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

have a doctor? Say, Bill, all ready for the sick woman's doctor?"

"All ready for the sick woman's doctor!" shrieked Bill.

A good-looking young chap with a merry twinkle in his eye answered the call. I liked him at once. I felt that dying would not be the sad experience that I had feared if this young man was to count my pulse. Furthermore, I straightway decided to prolong the agony as long as possible.

The stage-director was speaking:

"Sit down there by the bed. Put yer bag on the floor. Take the sick woman's hand. You come in an' set down an' ask her how she feels to-day. You feel her pulse. She says she's worse, an' you say, 'Did you take your medicine?' an' she says she did. Then, husband, you speak up an' say, 'It don't seem to do her any good.' An' you kids look sad, ready ter cry (but don't really cry till later, y'understand?). Then you, doctor, you look kinder discouraged an' reach fer yer bag, an' jest then, Mme. Menova, you come in an' speak cheerful-like to the Gloom family, an' give the woman the fruit, an' take off yer coat an' open a drawer an' git a big apron out of it an' put it on an' begin to slick up the house. Of course, you husband and you kids'll have ter git in a lot of side looks an' expressions an' all that; yer can fill in *ad lib.*, y'understand. All right. Let's rehearse it. Lean on the bed there. You kids git a sad expression on yer mugs. Come on now. All ready, doctor."

The doctor entered. He seated himself according to directions. He turned to the bed.

"And how are you to-day, my good woman?" he asked.

I pulled a long face and wearily turned my head on the yellow pillow and answered with the proper degree of gloom, "Worse."

"You have been sick in bed now for six months," he continued, "*ad libbing*," according to instructions. "Did you run down to the river and take that cold plunge this morning as I told you?"

This, said with a perfectly professional air, was entirely too much for my sense of humor, and I lifted my weary head and roared with laughter. No one else apparently appreciated the situation. The stage-director was very angry, and reproved us in no gentle manner for wasting his time and that of the assembled multitude. Gloom settled once more on family and friends.

We repeated the scene, this time with sobriety, tho it was a severe strain on my risibles when Mme. Menova walked in, laden with large red apples for a woman who had been in bed for six months.

"See what I've brought you," she chirped. "Lovely red apples."

The wicked doctor winked with the eye farthest removed from the director, but I kept my face straight and wearily replied:

"Thank you, lady. The children will enjoy them."

She took the hint and gave them to my offspring, and they immediately fell to quarreling over the fruit. This called down the wrath of the director, and I had hopes that he would remember his animal-training days and give them their just deserts. But no; he confined his punishment to scathing remarks, which hadn't the slightest effect upon the little dears. Mme. Menova then took the matter into her own hands. Her fiery temper rose to its highest pitch, and, reaching over my prostrate form, she administered resound-

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ing smacks on each little innocent cheek, and order was restored.

"All right—'nough for that scene," said the director. "Now lights! Begin!"

The action just described is repeated for the benefit of the camera, and so satisfactorily that the director has no comment to make. But the sufferings of the sick lady are not yet ended. Gloom can never be too gloomy, apparently. The director continues:

"Now we'll git on ter the next. Stay in bed, madam. No more need for you, doctor. You've done yer worst—the woman's dyin'. Now, folks, listen. This is where husband has lost his job. See? You kids are cryin'. Ye'r' hungry. Pa's lost his job an' ma's dyin'. Gee, that oughter be enough ter make even youse cry! You, sick woman, turn yer head an' close yer eyes. You're about ready ter cash in. Get me? Now turn on the real gloom. Give us the sob stuff. Husband, rest yer head on yer hand. So! It's all up with you. Misery's your middle name! Get me? Now, Mme. Menova, you come in. You go straight to old Father Killjoy an' put yer hand on his shoulder an' say: 'Cheer up, the worst is yet to come!' Ask him what's the matter. He tells yer he's lost his job, an' you ask him who his boss is, an' he says, 'Mr. Moore.' Then you say, 'Not Mr. Charles Moore, of Wall Street?' an' he nods. You say: 'He's my best friend. He has a kind heart. I will get him to give you back your job.' See?"

(From which I gathered that if the flirt had a soul, the victim of her wiles had a heart which beat with kindness under his florid waistcoat.)

"Then you go to the bed an' take a good look at Mother Gloom," the director went on. "She don't move. You look closer. Nothin' doin'. You touch her hand. It's cold! Then you get the i-dea. She's croaked! Now you gotter break the news to father. See? You go to him and help him outer his chair an' steer him ter the bed ter view the remains. See? That's it. Now, you, father, you break down an' fall on yer knees beside her an' kiss her hand. Great! Say, Bill, lamp this! Ain't that some hot little death-scene? That's sob stuff all right. They'll eat it up. Come on, now, folks! Lights! Come on, now; turn on the gloom. Let 'er go!"

And so I died at last in the most approved and heartrending fashion.

Cold, hungry, and weary with the long day of waiting, I got into my hat and coat and hurried into the street. The world was perfectly black. I stumbled through a jet-black wilderness in what I judged to be the direction of the trolley. I had collided with a man, a tree, and a telegraph-post, when a cheerful voice called out from behind:

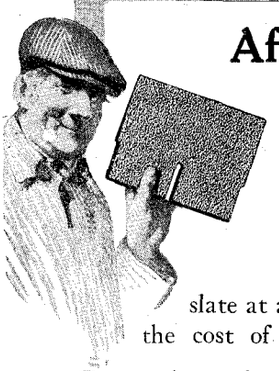
"Wait a minute, Mrs. Gloom. You'd better take my arm. You will be able to see all right in a few minutes. It's the lights. I used to be like that when I first did pictures."

It was the good-looking doctor with a sense of humor. His diagnosis was correct. By the time that I had reached the trolley-line my sight was quite normal again.

It was ten o'clock when I reached home. Penelope called to me as I opened the door.

"It's about time," she said. "You must be dead."

"I am," I feebly replied. "Quite dead. I've croaked!"



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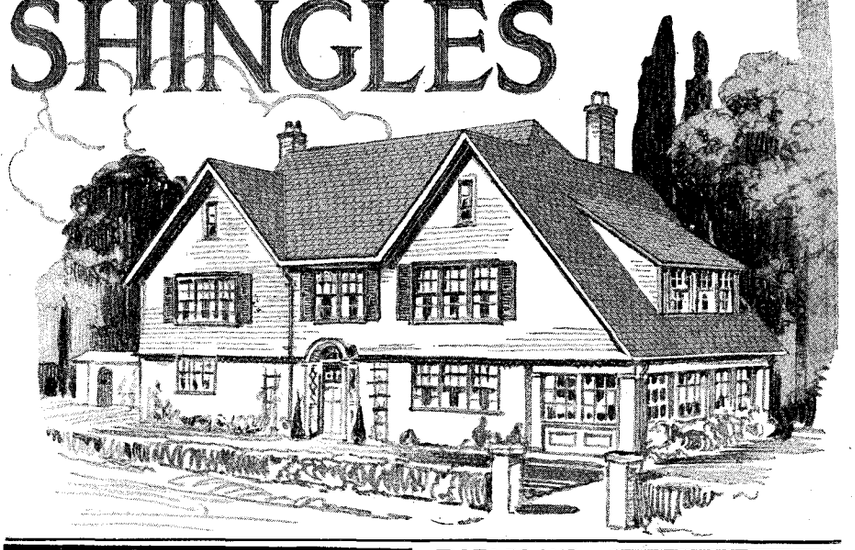

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THE cure for the run-down nation and the run-down business man is "Conscripto." At least, so Mr. Strunsky, of the New York *Evening Post*, interprets the recommendation of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who recently said of "Conscripto" (which is nothing after all but the old familiar "conscription," or compulsory military training, in patent-medicine form) that it would "prolong the life of the average American several years," and that "the men themselves would be greatly benefited by the exercise and training." Mr. Strunsky writes a letter to a representative citizen, "Mr. Jones," advocating this splendid specific, and bolstering up his recommendation with much fanciful fact and factlike fancy. For example, he quotes answers received in a poll of the international press on the question of Conscripto. In answer to his appeal the foreign papers cabled as follows:

Berlin *Tageblatt:* "Germany rapidly being reorganized basis of Conscripto nothing else left Conscripto admirable substitute bread butter milk cheese sausage."

Paris *Matin:* "Loyally adhere Chateaubriand's [Note: Telegrapher's error for Chamberlain's] admirable specific people of France may not get Alsace-Lorraine always can look forward Conscripto."

Petrograd *Invalid:* "Conscripto excellent soothing effect foolish people clamoring democracy."

Vienna *Zeitung:* "Paper suppress this morning editor in jail censor's kind permission say hurrah Conscripto."

Tokyo *Kokumin:* "Honorable Chamberlain greatest benefactor humanity Japan ever grateful Conscripto."

On second thought there is a sinister ambiguity in the *Kokumin's* dispatch, but this Mr. Strunsky explains by giving us a morsel from his "secret stock of information"—a summary of a recent meeting of the Mikado's Cabinet in Tokyo. We read:

THE MIKADO: The blessing of the Sacred Chrysanthemum on you all.

ALL: We thank with prostrations.

THE MIKADO: Our Celestial peace of mind is disturbed by news that the people of America are preparing Preparedness. Is this true?

THE MINISTER OF WAR: It is true, Heaven Born.

THE MIKADO: Against whom?

THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY: Against England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Holland, Luxemburg, Andorra, and Japan, O Pride of the Never-fading Lotus.

THE MIKADO: You needn't get down on your knees every time you answer. I am in a hurry. How big an army are they planning?

THE MINISTER OF WAR: Serenity, anywhere from 137,000 men to 5,000,000 men.

THE MIKADO: As definite as all that? My Imperial fears are somewhat allayed. How are they going to organize their army?

THE MINISTER OF WAR: On the German model, or the English model, or the French model, or the Greco-Roman model, or catch-as-catch-can, O Effulgent Terror of Malefactors. But many people like the Swiss model.

THE MIKADO: Why Switzerland? Is it very much like America?

THE MINISTER OF CURIOUS INFORMATION: Majesty, it is. Switzerland has 3,831,220 inhabitants, and the United States has only 96,168,780 more. When you stand in Switzerland you can look down into Italy, Germany, France, and Austria; and when you stand in the United States you could look into Europe or Asia with the proper kind of a telescope. Finally, Switzerland is secure against invasion.

THE MIKADO: Why is it secure?

THE MINISTER OF ALIEN HISTORY: Experience has shown that to be the case, Son of Countless Ancestors. When the Kaiser wanted to get to London, he thought of the Swiss Army and refrained from invading Switzerland. When the British wanted to get to Constantinople, they thought of the Swiss Army and decided to go by way of the Dardanelles. When the Russians retreated from Warsaw, they refrained from violating Swiss territory.

THE MIKADO: What, then, would you say America is preparing for?

THE MINISTER OF WAR: For anything.

THE MIKADO: And preparing how?

THE MINISTER OF POETRY: Any old way, Heaven-born.

THE MIKADO: Do you know what? I like that kind of American preparedness.

ALL: We grovel cordial assent.

WHAT RUSSIA KNOWS ABOUT US

IF we do not Chinafy the United States, we may pretty successfully Russianize it, provided the flood of Russian music, art, and literature keeps on setting in for our shores at its present rate. Most of all, our book-shelves are being filled with Russian works, and many is the volume we enjoy publicly whose author's name we would dare to pronounce only in privacy. Tchekhoff, Andreyev, Gorky, Goncharov, Fedor Sologub, Garshin—there are many others that we are reading, and they make us feel that we are beginning to understand Russian life and appreciate somewhat better the problems of that country. But our acquaintance with Russia is a trifle tardy. Russia read Mark Twain avidly fifteen years ago. His works, declares Oscar Kartoshinisky in the New York *Evening Post*, "have acquired such popularity that the name of Mark Twain is known to almost every Russian who ever reads books." Perhaps their acquaintance with Edgar Allan Poe, which dates from about the same time, is not so strong an assurance of their understanding of this country, but he, as an American writer and poet, is extremely popular with them. "The ablest Russian poets undertook to translate his works, and at the present time his 'Bells' and 'The Raven' are as popular in Russia as the poems of Pushkin and Lermontov." Another angle from which to view us they have had in Walt Whitman, who has been linked up with the new literary movements in that country and is highly respected. He has been popularly read

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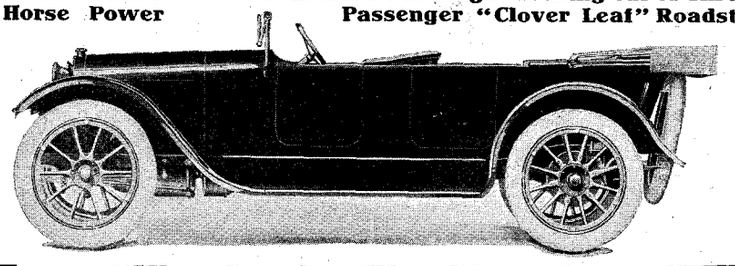

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for the spirit of democracy and the extreme individualistic tendencies he expresses, we are told, at the same time that Russia's intellectuals were deeply stirred by Emerson. The demand for American works in Russia is ever increasing. Among the most popular recently were those of Bret Harte and Jack London. As we read:

The works of the former were immediately given a hearty reception by the Russian public, and their success continued to grow. Especial fame came to his "Tales from California." Everybody reads them, young and old, student and laborer. The critical press were almost unanimous in declaring that the works of Bret Harte are alive with heart-throbs, are imbued with a fine perception of the most delicate movements of the human soul, are full of sympathy for mankind and of real wit. Nevertheless, among all American authors who have gained in popularity in Russia Jack London undeniably holds the first place. The sales of his books have reached tremendous figures, and every new stroke of his pen is immediately translated by scores of publishers.

This is partly due to the fact that there is no copyright treaty between Russia and the United States. Yet, concerning his works there is a wide difference of opinion. There were attempts made to compare London to Gorky, especially when the first translations of his works appeared. Some ground for this analogy may be found in London's "Autobiographical Sketches," where he describes his roamings in the country, his life among tramps, laborers, and sailors. But no matter how contradictory critical opinion may be, it agrees that London's works are powerfully written, that they are full of life, and have a captivating freshness. A mighty call to "life for life's sake" was revealed to the Russian reader by London's writings, which were heartily recommended by even Tolstoy, who found in them the underlying principles of a strong morality.

Russians, of course, know Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was read by every intelligent Russian when it appeared and made thousands of them in their early youth shed tears of compassion over the pitiful fate of the enslaved negroes. The fantastic novels of Capt. Mayne Reid are the books most loved by Russian children, and they have inflamed the spirit of adventure in as many Russian boys as have the stories of any other American. Many a Russian boy has even started out to fight the redskins!

Of all the American writers on sociological themes only Henry George is known in Russia, and his fame there is due to Count Tolstoy. Tolstoy had a craving for American literature, followed it closely, and was convinced that America would produce some one to pronounce to the world the real truth. He was familiar with the theological works of Theodore Parker, and was completely captured by them.

In recent years some interest has been displayed in Russia in American theatrical literature. Last season every theater produced with remarkable success Montague Glass's "Potash & Perlmutter." At present all Petrograd is admiring "Baby Mine," by Margaret Mayo. There can be no doubt that this familiarity of Russians with American literature will grow and result in a better understanding between the two countries.

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A DANGEROUS SNAP SHOT

NOWADAYS, when at the "Travel Lecture" we are personally conducted to the wilds of Africa, the "frozen" stereopticon no longer contents us. We must have at least one reel of war-dances in full motion, a sham battle or two, and, we hope, a telephoto moving picture of a bird of paradise. There is a young hunter of St. Louis, however, who, according to *The Post-Dispatch*, has a snap shot in his possession that should thrill the most *blasé* audience. He is John Julius O'Fallon, who has just returned from a hunting-trip in Alaska, and whose adventure while securing one of the two moose he was allowed to kill is narrated as follows:

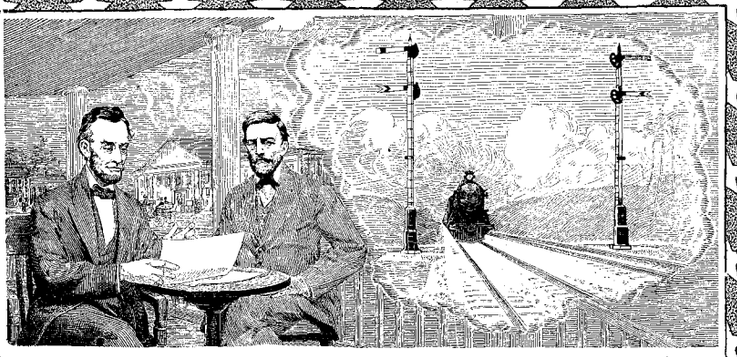
One of his guides was an expert caller, who could imitate the love-cry of the female without using the trumpets commonly employed. One day the guide's call was answered by the fierce roar of a moose. O'Fallon knew the bull was near and waited, his rifle hung over one shoulder and his camera over the other.

Suddenly the moose bounded out of a thicket not 75 feet away. He was a massive animal. The hunter raised his rifle and fired. As if scenting danger, the bull wheeled at the moment he pulled the trigger and the bullet struck him, inflicting a flesh wound. With a snort of rage, the animal stopt for a few moments, then lowered his head and charged upon his enemy.

O'Fallon swung his camera around, sighted quickly, snapt the shutter, dropt the box to the end of its strap, threw his rifle again to his shoulder and fired. The moose tumbled dead, almost at his feet.

INNER LIGHT ON SING SING

IS Warden Osborne of Sing Sing prison the victim of a conspiracy—a "frame-up," in the language of the criminal world? If so—as many good people firmly believe—it would seem that his enemies have for once overreached themselves. The news that a thoroughly honest and upright man had given up the comfort and leisure that his fortune would permit him, in order to spend strength and energy without stint in the attempt to regenerate criminals and reform the New York prison-system, was almost too good to be true, and at first a number of estimable people were willing to credit the charges brought against him of mismanagement and incompetence. It is easy to think that any "good" person is inefficient, and a reformer is always apt to incur the suspicion of those who declare that existing conditions are "good enough." But when the matter went a little further, and more venomous charges were preferred, reaction set in immediately. Thomas Osborne is a well-known man, a "mixer" who has a host of acquaintances, and he is fortunately of the type of man whom to meet and speak with is to trust. Honesty and straightforwardness are betokened in his very personality, and it proved too great a strain on



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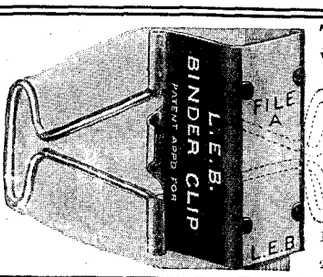

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the credulity of those who knew him to believe him guilty of such deep deceit and perversion. He is either a martyr to his own honesty and perseverance in right-doing, or he is one of the most base and despicable degenerates known to criminology. To make the average intelligent man choose between these two verdicts would seem a mistake on the part of those who wish him injury.

But all of us who are interested in the Osborne case have a strong desire to know just what has been going on within the walls of Sing Sing. We would like the "inside story," credibly presented. There have been many newspaper-accounts of the doings there, but every reader well knows the pressure put upon the reporter, and that his necessity for handing in a good story often causes him to make errors in the interpretation of his facts. It is, therefore, a pleasure to come upon such an account as that of Donald Lowrie, in the February *Forum*, for Mr. Lowrie has been the warden's right-hand man these many months, and is able to speak of what he knows and has seen and heard. He tells us, indeed, that he easily foresaw the present situation, in the steady growth of "evidence" accumulated by those interested in Osborne's defeat. As he says:

Two months after Mr. Osborne took charge of Sing Sing a man high in the public affairs of the United States and especially cognizant of the baleful power of the inner ring of southeastern New York State came to the prison and urged the warden to be careful. "Be especially careful in your personal dealings with prisoners," was the admonition. "They [meaning the ring] intend to get you on charges of immorality!"

The warden half rose from his seat, his face drawn with mental nausea, his hands clenched about the arms of his chair. For a moment it looked as if he were going to spring at the throat of his adviser. Then he settled back, crossed his legs, looked absently at his watch, and said:

"So that's the lay! Nothing small about that. No chance to get me for dishonesty, laziness, neglect—none of the trite charges—but 'immorality'! A nice, pleasant word, isn't it? Well, damn them, let them come on." . . . . .

These words indicate what was in the warden's mind. He had not even a glimmering that the "immorality" for which he was to be "got" was any other than the common kind. His character was too high for his mind to think lower. My mind, however, was not so immaculate. I had spent ten years in prison. I knew the latrine ways of politicians, and I knew the abnormalities that weed in the minds and moral characters of men suppressed for long years in cells. I knew the devious labyrinth which had resulted in the "downfall" of more than one "interloping reformer." I knew the connivance of prisoners with subordinate officers, and how a frame-up in which they were the pawns and knights might be directed from the quiet of a remote hotel suite. I knew that a charge of "immorality" might be twisted from the fact that the warden had put his arm over the shoulder of a weeping convict and

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sympathized in common over the death of a distant baby. I knew that a reformer should not be human save when alone, or with his very own; that at all other times he must imprison his soul and be a man of iron.

Knowing this, and rapidly learning that Mr. Osborne was human at all times and that he was prone to deal with his warped charges personally and in a fatherly way, I was perturbed; at times distrest. I wanted to tell the man what was in my mind, but didn't dare. The more I saw of him the more I realized how futile would be the slightest suggestion to the effect that the personal-dealing method was fraught with grave possibilities of furnishing ammunition to his enemies. As time went on and the signs of a premeditated and cold-blooded political murder became daily more apparent, the situation became almost unbearable. In such close contact with the man, with never a locked door between us, I saw and knew everything he did, and I knew that he was spotless, that his moral thinking was pure, that he was too busy working out the problems confronting him —often in the hours before dawn when the world was asleep—even to think evil, let alone commit it. I did not reason this out —I didn't have to; it was not a conclusion, it was a growth. It was not belief; it was knowledge.

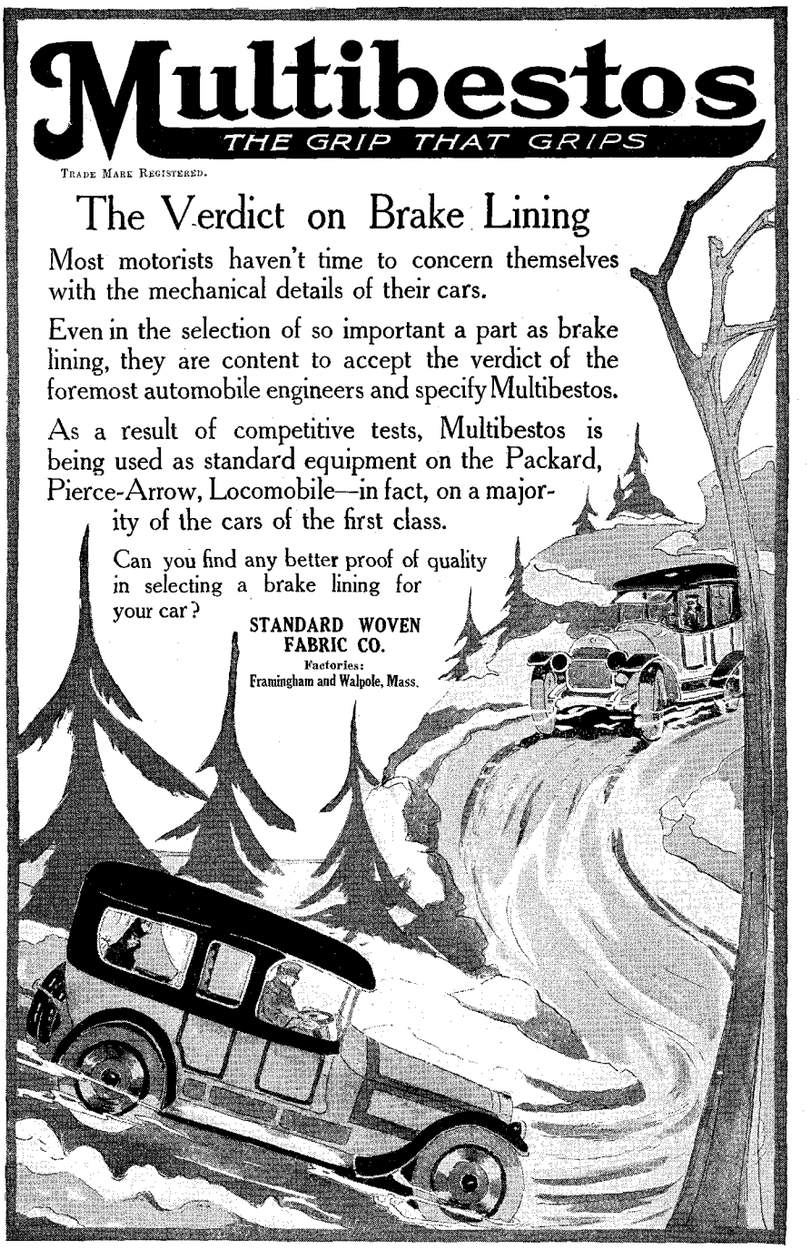
The writer tells of the various sorts of plots of whose concoction he became gradually aware, all of them aimed at his friend's ruin:

He was to be inveigled into saloons, or into the arms of a demi-mondaine and snapt before witnesses. He was to be "caught" in a questionable resort in New York. He was to be the respondent in a suit for damages based on domiciliary "wreckage." He was to be the betrayer of an adolescent innocent. Some of these reports were rooted in actual conspiracy; others were figments of harebrained zealots; but that the man was in danger of becoming an unwitting party to some devilish machination could not for a moment be disregarded.

Fortunately, Mr. Osborne never left the prison alone; he always took some one with him—some one he knew and trusted. This was not calculation on his part; it was habit. He had been doing the same thing for years. On one occasion while I was traveling with him, he said: "I always like to have some one with me. I can conceive of nothing more distressing than to meet with an accident or to die alone, and I feel that way more and more the longer I live. At my age I feel better with a friend or two near me all the time."

Two or three stories are given, showing just how persistently the effort to "get something on" the warden was kept up. Here is one which Mr. Lowrie claims illustrates the methods of certain prison "investigators":

On March 19, 1915, a young man connected with an eleemosynary organization came to Sing Sing and asked if he might inspect the prison. He was known personally to Warden Osborne, and he was not only given a pass to visit all parts of the prison, but he was received as a guest in the warden's house. That night I inadvertently discovered this guest copying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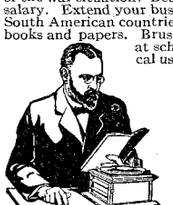

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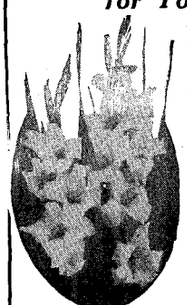

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a personal letter which lay on the warden's desk. He was unaware of what I had seen, and, by deliberately watching him, I afterward saw him commit other acts which indicated that we were entertaining a wolf in sheep's clothing. Later in the night two of the men employed in the warden's residence came to me with the information that they had, respectively, seen this man prying into the desk in the warden's bedroom and rummaging in the sideboard of the dining-room. The warden was in New York for the night, due in Philadelphia the next morning. "Canada Blackie," the life-prisoner who had been found in solitary confinement by Mr. Osborne, and who had subsequently proved one of the most potent factors for good among the prisoners, was dying of tuberculosis in a room on the top floor of the house. "Blackie" had been pardoned by Governor Whitman that he might die "free." We, the employees and the servants in the house, were busy and distrest. The gasps of the dying man could be plainly heard, and yet, in the midst of everything, a traitorous guest was in the house. We remained up all night. The guest had purposely been assigned to the warden's suite—even tho he had been seen rummaging there beforehand—because it was more open than any other part of the residence and he could easily be watched.

At four o'clock I went to New York to apprize the warden of what had occurred, but, on arriving at my destination, I changed my mind. I knew the warden was "all in," that he needed sleep sorely, that he would go to Philadelphia with an added worry if I saw him, so I took the next train back to Sing Sing. During my absence "Blackie" had died, and in the flurry consequent upon this fact, and with the business of getting the remains out of the house, the guest was forgotten, and departed. In a pseudo-report which he wrote concerning Sing Sing, and which was properly suppressed, he dwelt upon the fact that I, along with two or three of the prisoners, drank coffee from a silver pot in the warden's office. This puerile criticism of the prison administration was on a par with the rest of the report, and was based on the fact that coffee had been served, in the regular pot, in the office pending the arrival of the undertaker, and in lieu of breakfast.

But two can play at this game of investigation, as is shown in another incident retailed:

On April 1, 1915, a Mr. Marsh, of Buffalo, came to the prison early in the morning and asked if he might inspect the place. Mr. Marsh was corpulent and stertorous. He was drest in the vintage of 1880 and his eyes were hidden behind heavy goggles. Both Mr. Osborne and Mr. Johnson were temporarily absent, and Mr. Molloy, who was in charge, came and voiced the opinion that the would-be visitor was a "suspicious character." "Won't you come out and take a look at him before I give him a pass?" he asked. I complied, and, after asking Mr. Marsh a few questions, decided that he was harmless. Mr. Molloy wrote the pass, and the visitor went inside. He was gone two hours, and I afterward learned that he asked a great many pointed questions, indicating thorough familiarity with the prison, and that he had stopt and talked with a number of the guards and prisoners. It was one of the warden's rules

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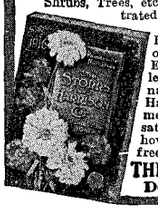

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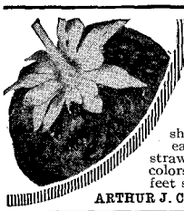

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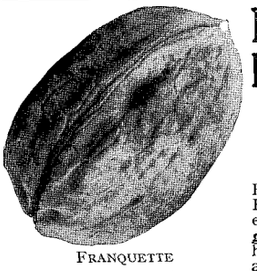
that visitors should have every reasonable opportunity to learn all they could about Sing Sing, so the curiosity of Mr. Marsh, altho unusual, was not considered menacing. As a matter of fact there was nothing to be concealed, tho we were on the lookout continually for hirelings of the ring who might come in the guise of visitors and take advantage of courtesy and trust to introduce contraband, or induce sedition among the inmates. But when Mr. Marsh, on emerging from the prison, did not leave, but asked to be admitted to the warden's quarters, I became suspicious. He came in, questioned me quite closely, gazed about continually, and was not overgracious in his demeanor. Frankly, I didn't like him, and after he had finally departed one of the office men blurted: "That guy was phony. He was here to see what he could find out!"

The office man was right, for Mr. Marsh was none other than Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, and he found out considerable, especially as to the attitude of certain guards. The warden had conceived this plan, and had carried it out successfully in order to satisfy himself just where he stood. To this day there are certain ex-employees of Sing Sing who are unable to understand how their perfidy became known to the warden.

The question has doubtless been on many minds: "How could any enemies of the warden have been so unbelievably antagonized as to make such incredible charges? What has the warden done to them?" Mr. Lowrie explains that the perquisites of prison-management, to say nothing of possible lucrative graft, had for years previous gone to officials living in Westchester and Dutchess counties, and that these men, according to his implication, by no means at any time the most honorable and upright, have lately been faced with an utter failure of their former sources of revenue. An example of somewhat larger proportions than the ordinary case is given as follows:

Two sites, at Beekman and Wingate, were under consideration for the proposed new prison-farm. One of these sites, which had been purchased years before at an exorbitant figure, was little more than a swamp, and a Dutchess county architect, it is alleged, had used up $100,000 of the appropriation, with nothing to show for the expenditure beyond a few poorly constructed and incomplete foundations. The politicians of the period had purchased the property adjacent to this site, speculating that the State would one day want to enlarge the plant, and that their holdings would accordingly be valuable. The other site, while unimproved, was larger, and offered splendid conditions for extensive farming operations, had a good water-supply, and a natural central elevation for buildings. One of Warden Osborne's "absences" from the prison was the day he spent inspecting these two places—a trip which was made in a blinding storm, during which he took a cold which subsequently confined him to his bed for several days.

There was no question whatever as to the relative merits of the two sites, and the warden allied himself with the minority legislators who were standing for an honest appropriation and a practical prison. There was a deal of filibustering, and traveling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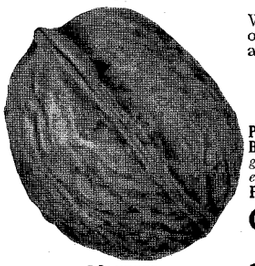
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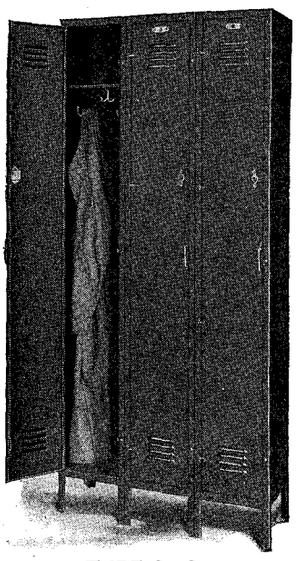

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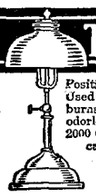

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back and forth between Albany and Sing Sing before the matter was adjusted. Owing to this fight for spoils on the part of the grafters, nothing was done toward building a new prison, tho at one time it looked as if the appropriation for the undesirable site would be made. It was at this point that the warden played his last card on the side of public decency by threatening to resign and expose the whole rotten scheme. To my mind the politicians thus frustrated are directly and indirectly behind the present desperate effort to "get" Osborne; for the same fight for a prison appropriation is to come up at the next session of the legislature, and the people can be trimmed with more ease, and without unpleasant interference in the cutting of the pie if Osborne has been proclaimed a pervert and is out of the way. Fortunately for the people, and unfortunately for these unscrupulous scoundrels —worse by far than the men confined in Sing Sing — Thomas Mott Osborne is a fighter.

"THERE GOES 'BOBBY'!"

THE strangest monument perhaps that any man has ever had is a small accommodation-train that runs between Yates Center and Fort Scott, Missouri, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. It is not known as "the 9.15," or "the 8.43," but always as "Bobby." And "Bobby" is the name of a man who managed, in his humble capacity as conductor on this line, to endear himself to an astonishing number of people. Railroad men, travelers, and folk living along the line, declares the Kansas City *Star*, all call the train on which he used to make his run by his name who was "one of the best liked men that ever carried a ticket-punch." We read on:

For twenty years Bobby Reeves—nobody ever called him Robert—was conductor of the morning Missouri Pacific train that ran along this route. Most of the time the train went as far east as Rich Hill, but later its run was terminated at Fort Scott. Reeves was a big, jovial man. He always had a kindly smile for the country boy who was taking his first ride "on the cars"; he could chuck a crying infant under the chin and bring an immediate smile to its wry little face, and he could swap a joke with any drummer along the line. After a while almost everybody along that portion of the road came to know Bobby Reeves and call him friend. Perhaps he made a few enemies, too, but if he did they were of a remarkably silent sort, for nobody ever seems to have heard of them.

Last winter Bobby Reeves died. About the same time the Missouri Pacific took off the morning train along that route. There was an immediate protest against the road's action by every town along the line. The train probably was not badly needed, but it had come to be a sort of institution, and folk did not want to part with it. After a while the Missouri Pacific restored it in accommodation form. The long-familiar figure of the smiling old conductor is gone now, but folk look after the train a bit wistfully and say, "There goes 'Bobby'!"

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You'd be delighted with such a bossy—so full of breeding, so alert, so clean of line and limb. And my! what milk you'd get—"nearly all cream."

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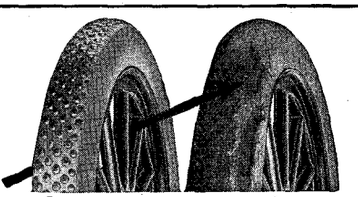

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN KANSAS

GO WEST, said Greeley to the young man. To the young woman he might say, "Go as far as Kansas." Why there is not already a steady stream of emigration setting Kansasward is difficult to explain; for while in the other States of the Union woman is granted greater or less freedom, in Kansas she has all the rights that other States give her, and more besides. A neighboring editor, of the Omaha *News*, calls our attention to the recent enumeration of these by the Attorney-General of Kansas, quoting them as follows:

She can take back her maiden name after her husband is dead without any legal process or legislative act.

She can keep her own name when she is married.

She can persuade her husband to take her name and give up his family-name if she doesn't like it.

She can keep her maiden name for business purposes and use her husband's name for social affairs.

If she does not like either her own or husband's family-name, they can change to a name that does please them.

She can wear men's clothing without any restriction except that she must not try to pass herself off as a man.

She can vote at every election.

She can hold any office in the State and run for Congress.

She can hold property in her own right and dispose of her share of the family property by will.

She can take up a homestead or school lands as her own property.

NEUTRAL TOOTS

GRAND OPERA is neutral, but what of the Little German Band? When your patrons wear tiaras you can afford to insist that Art is Art, but when you are quavering into dented brass on a drafty street-corner where frosted window-panes are seldom raised to permit the tossing of coppers, Art is an utterly different affair. And so, for that matter, are neutrality and patriotism. The result is not always the same, however, depending mainly upon the artists' state of mind and body, and their temperament, which in turn depend upon their proximity to the bread-line. The paragrapher of the New York *Morning Telegraph* gives two examples:

The other day a certain well-known opera-singer was delighted to hear the strains of his well-beloved "Wacht am Rhein" wafted up to him from the court-yard below. It was holiday-time, and he felt that such patriotism on the part of a humble German band deserved a generous reward. He opened his window to throw down the wad of paper containing the money, when to his horror and disgust he found the self-same band drifting into the "Marseillaise." He felt his blood boil! He rushed for a megaphone, and began to shout at the top of his voice—a powerful one, indeed—"Die Wacht am Rhein," nor

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TO every practical motorist it must be full of meaning that in each of these fifty-nine leading cars, the Electric Equipment is *Westinghouse Electric*—in every case designed and built for that specific car by the foremost electric and engineering organization in America.

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You know these "Blue Ribbon" Cars—every motorist knows them. Dollar for dollar, in competition with the field, at their respective prices—they stand for the highest achievement in American Motor Car design—the maximum investment value for every Automobile dollar.

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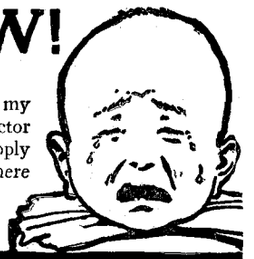

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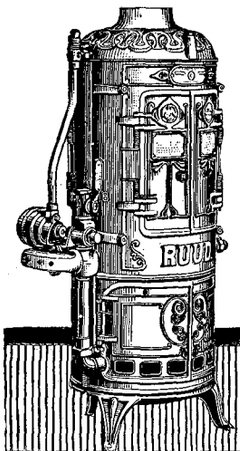

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did he cease till he saw the forms of his fellow countrymen "silently slink away."

Quite different is the tale of a poor, half-starved-looking bugler, also a German, who in the courtyard of a fashionable apartment-house tried to earn a few pennies for his Christmas fare by his "Wacht am Rhein." Seeing that he received nothing and struck by his poverty-stricken appearance, a German lady in the house sent him a little note: "Play the 'Marseillaise' and you will get plenty of money." A few minutes later a grimy slip of paper was brought to her bearing the words: "I would rather starve than play the 'Marseillaise.'"

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN CHICAGO

THE "Formula for Being Happy tho Living in Chicago" was not written by a New Yorker, tho doubtless there is many a generous-spirited Gothamite who would have been willing to essay it. The seven rules that comprise this valuable aid to happiness in the United States' second metropolis were drawn up by two Chicagoans, an elderly couple celebrating the fifty-ninth anniversary of their marriage. On this occasion, certain investigators undertook to discover how it was that the pair had been able to live nearly three-score years together in that city without a serious falling out, and to satisfy these inquiries the formula was written. The Minneapolis *Tribune* quotes it, appending some amusing comment:

1. Love each other all the time.
2. Keep silent when she wants to argue.
3. Keep silent when he wants to argue.
4. Use good common sense in times of depression.
5. Don't blame your husband when he's doing his best.
6. Don't scold.
7. Have a few children playing around the house.

One might think that the first rule would be sufficient, and perhaps it was for a time. In fact, this formula bears internal evidence of gradual evolution. Attention is called to No. 2 and No. 3. It will be observed that there is a peculiar significance in the order in which they appear to have been adopted. No. 4 is just good common sense—a good ingredient to stir into any recipe for happiness anywhere.

But if there is any peculiar significance in the order in which Two and Three are introduced there must be some explanation for No. 5 appearing without a counterpart. No. 6 is there, of course, and No. 7 cinches the whole scheme, either for Chicago or Kalamazoo. In fact, if you will go back over the whole seven items of this formula you will probably agree that it could not have been the complete and unqualified success that it was without the last one.

Enough to Carry.—A minister came to the Episcopal church, at Williamsport, Pa., to speak.

"Do you wish to wear a surplice?" asked the rector.

"Surplice!" cried the visitor. "Surplice! I am a Methodist. What do I know about surplices? All I know about is a deficit!"—*New York Evening Post.*

SPICE OF LIFE

Candid.—FIRST GOLFER to clubmate who has just been trimmed wofully)—"Well, what's your handicap?"

SECOND GOLFER—"Honesty."—*Judge.*

They're All Like That.—"Do you suffer from the climate?"

"Yes. I know a man from California who refuses to talk about anything else."—*Washington Star.*

Happy Thought.—MISS ASKIT—"Does your husband smoke those cigars you gave him Christmas?"

MRS. NUWED—"He smoked one and said he would keep the rest to remind him of my kindness."—*Missouri Mule.*

This Is a Mean One.—"In heaven," said the sentimental maiden, "a man is never separated from his wife."

"I beg your pardon," interrupted the misogynist, "but I think you are getting mixed in your geography."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Idle Tears.—"No, my 'usband ain't killed, Mrs. Marks. No sooner did I put all the kids in mournin', even to Biby in the pram, when I gets a telegram a sayin' 'e's alive and well. Yes, an' all this expense for nothin'."

"Wot a crool shame!"—*Passing Show.*

Her Mite.—"My poor woman," said the settlement-worker, "what can I do to relieve your distress?"

"Can you sing, ma'am?"

"Why—er—a little."

"I wish you'd sing some of the new ragtime songs, ma'am. Me and my husband ain't been to a cabaret in two years."—*Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald.*

A Busy Official.—In a recent examination-paper for a boy-clerk's post was this question:

"If the Premier and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fourteen, thought for a time, trying in vain to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered:

"The undertaker."—*Tit-Bits.*

Schiller's Neutrality.—The following story which is going the rounds of the Continental papers, including even those of Austria, must make the Germans gnash their teeth. A German and a Dane met recently in Schiller's house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene the German, swelling with pride, remarked to his fellow-visitor:

"So this is where our national poet, Schiller, lived."

"Pardon me," said the other; "not national, but international."

"How so?" asked the German, with surprize.

"Why, consider his works," the Dane replied. "He wrote 'Mary Stuart' for the English, 'The Maid of Orleans' for the French, 'Egmont' for the Dutch, 'William Tell' for the Swiss—"

"And what did he write for the Germans, pray?" broke in the other. Pat came the Dane's answer:

"For the Germans he wrote 'The Robbers.'"—*New York Tribune.*

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How to be a Giant in Health and Mind

How to re-create the body and mind; how to be thoroughly healthy and successful; how to restore every cell, every tissue and every organ to its normal function, without inconvenience; a unique, new and wonderful discovery that energizes the body and brain cells; conclusions drawn from thousands of cases

THERE is a new and wonderful system of re-constructing and re-creating the human organism—a system of mental and physical development that has already revolutionized the lives of men and women all over the country. It has brought them a new kind of health, strength, energy, confidence and success. It has given them such marvelous energy of mind and body that they enjoy a full life, an intense life, a longer life, a completely satisfactory and wholly *worth while* life.

This new system, although it has already resulted in the complete recovery of thousands upon thousands of "extreme" cases, is just as valuable to people who are well. It gives them an entirely new idea of how truly healthy and happy a human being can be—how overflowing with energy, dash and life. And it is so thoroughly natural and simple that it accomplishes seemingly impossible results entirely without the use of drugs, medicines or dieting, without weights, exercisers or apparatus, without violent forms of exercise, without massaging or electricity or cold baths or forced deep breathing—in fact, this system does its revolutionizing work without asking you to do anything you do not like and neither does it ask you to give up what you do like. And so wonderful are its results that you begin to feel renewed after the first five minutes.

How the Cells Govern Life

The body is composed of billions of cells. When illness or any other unnatural condition prevails we must look to the cells for relief. When we lack energy and power, when we are listless, when we haven't smashing, driving *power* back of our thoughts and actions, when we must *force* ourselves to meet our daily business and social obligations, when we are sick or ailing, or when, for *any* reason, we are not enjoying a fully healthy and happy life, it is simply because certain *cells* are weak and inactive or totally dead. They haven't the power to run the human engine as nature intended. These facts and many others were discovered by Alois P. Swoboda and resulted in his marvelous new system of *cell-culture*.

Re-Creating Human Beings

Since 1896, when Swoboda first announced his sensational discovery, he has proved in thousands upon thousands of cases that by his simple, natural methods of reviving and increasing the forces and capacity of every cell, tissue, fibre and organ, anyone can become healthy, energetic and successful—anyone can literally double or treble his present efficiency, nerve power, will power, health power. He has shown men and women in all parts of the world and in all walks of life, how to build a keener brain, a more superb, energetic body, stronger muscles, a more vigorous heart, a healthier stomach, more active bowels, a better liver and perfect kidneys. He has times without number shown how to overcome general debility, listlessness, lack of ambition, lack of vitality—how to revitalize, regenerate and restore every part of the body to its normal state—how to recuperate the vital forces. Moreover, he has shown how his methods result in an ability to control the mind, to face every problem calmly, to concentrate easily, to think quickly, to work day after day without fatigue, to create a type of physical and mental super-efficiency that is bound to result in greater material benefits than you ever before dreamed were possible to you.

Swoboda is not the only perfect example of the Swoboda System. He fairly radiates vitality, his whole being pulsating with unusual life and energy. And his mind is even more alert and active than his body; he is tireless. Visit him, talk with him and you are impressed with the fact that you are in the presence of a remarkable personality, a superior product of the Swoboda System of body and personality building. Swoboda embodies in his own super-developed person and in his pupils the best proof of the correctness of his theories and of the success of his methods.

Alois P. Swoboda has, for twenty years, been teaching people how to be really *Alive*—how to take advantage of every moment of life, of every opportunity to better themselves. His system is *more* than a personal advantage, *more* than personal gain, it is truly a gift to humanity, for it enables men and women to enjoy life to the *full*.

The Voice You Must Hear

Although the Swoboda system is trifling in cost, men who can afford the most expensive treatments in the world are turning to it. Swoboda numbers among his pupils judges, senators, congressmen, cabinet members, ambassadors, governors, physicians and ministers, working men as well as millionaires.

But it is the voice of the masses, the voice of the great army of plain, every-day people to which you must listen—the voices that say "I would never have believed it possible to gain so much in so short a time." "My capacity for both mental and physical exertion is increasing daily." "I feel like a new person." "Your system has cured me of constipation of 20 years standing." "I feel much better than I have felt for seven or eight years." "I am beginning to forget that I have a body composed of so many organs each of which used to force its presence on my consciousness in a very unpleasant manner at times." "I am 80 years old. After the lessons I feel like a young man." "I feel today 200% better than I did 6 weeks ago." "I never was better in my life than I am today." "I have grown within a few months from a weakling to an unsually strong man."

These are but a few of the heartfelt words of sincere appreciation sent to Swoboda by his grateful pupils. To print all the letters he has received would fill a book of a thousand or more pages. From those shown (the writers' names will be sent on request)—you will realize that there is a great deal for *you* in the Swoboda System of cell-culture.

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Contrast.—"I told you not to make me take a bath, ma. Look how plain that hole in my stocking shows now."—*Judge.*

Struck Twice.—"Dear Teacher: Kate couldn't come to-day; she got wet in the A.M. and cold in the P.M. MRS. G."—*Missouri Mule.*

Art Note.—For a month three Cezanne water-colors hung upside down in a Fifth Avenue gallery and nobody knew the difference.—*New York Evening World.*

Badly Needed.—FORTUNE-TELLER—"I see a dark man."

POLITICIAN—"Shake 'em up again and see if you can pick out a dark horse."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Good News.—JOHN—"The French have gained four hundred meters from the enemy."

AUNTIE—"How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas-attacks!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Satisfactory.—FIRST WAR-CORRESPONDENT—"Did your dispatch get past the censor?"

SECOND WAR-CORRESPONDENT—"Only the part that wasn't true."

"Well, isn't that all your paper wants?"—*Life.*

Desirable, Anyway.—"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied:

"Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

How Sam's Changed.—Apropos of Preparedness (and what isn't?), some years before the present war *Punch* ran a cartoon representing Britannia pleading for a more adequate defense against the War-Lord, shown rampant in the background, with the caption: (Britannia to Vulcan): "If you turn sulky and won't make any armor, how shall I be able to resist Mars?"

The date of the issue of *Punch* was March 25, 1865, and the War-Lord in the background was Uncle Sam, fresh from his victory over the Confederacy and arrogant with lust for territorial and financial aggrandizement. Isn't it a small world, after all?—*New York Tribune.*

A Long Talk.—Dr. Wiley tells the following story: Sleepily, after a night off, a certain intern hastened to his hospital ward. The first patient was a stout old Irishman.

"How goes it?" he inquired.

"Faith, it'sh me breathin', doctor. I can't get me breath at all, at all."

"Why, your pulse is normal. Let me examine the lung-action," replied the doctor, kneeling beside the cot, and laying his head on the ample chest.

"Now, let's hear you talk," he continued, closing his eyes and listening.

"What'll Oi be sayin', doctor?"

"Oh, say anything. Count one, two, three, and up," murmured the intern, drowsily.

"Wan, two, three, four, five, six," began the patient. When the young doctor, with a start, opened his eyes, he was counting huskily, "Tin hundred an' sixty-nine, tin hundred an' sivinty, tin hundred an' sivinty-wan."—*Christian Register.*

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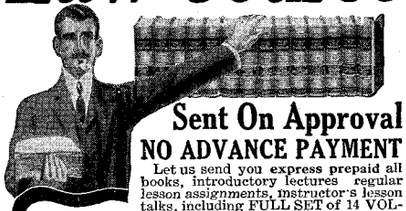

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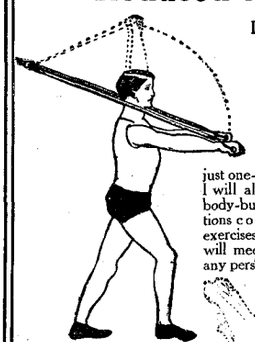

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Obliging.—"I hope you are habitually truthful, Norah."

"I am on me own account, mum. I only tells lies to the callers for the family."—*Boston Transcript.*

Difficult.—A sign in an American barroom reads:

"Gentlemen shooting at the bar-keeper will please try to avoid hitting the mirrors, which are the largest in the State and a credit to the town."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Innocent Bystander.—PRISON VISITOR—"What terrible crime has this man committed?"

JAILER—"He has done nothing. He merely happened to be passing when Tough Jim tried to kill a man, and he is held as a witness."

"Where is Tough Jim?"

"He is out on bail."—*New York Weekly.*

Diplomacy.—"Yassah! Brudder Tump sho' flogged me, and flogged me plenty! He knocked me down and drug me around and beat and mauled me twell muh tongue hung out."

"What yo'-all gwine to do 'bout it, sah?"

"Do? What kin I do? De gen'leman done disavow de whole incident!"—*Kansas City Star.*

Graceful Acknowledgment.—"Well, if that Watson isn't the most conceited, self-satisfied, self—"

"Yes, I've heard you say something of that kind before. What's started you off this time?"

"He just sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother."

"Well?"

"To-day's his birthday."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Home Cooking.—The modern wife placed two plates with knives, forks, spoons, and tumblers on the dining-room table, and took two paper napkins from a drawer, laying one beside each plate.

Then she lighted the gas-stove, opened a can of soup and placed it in a skillet to heat. Next she opened two cans of vegetables and a can of salmon and heated these. She cut six slices of baker's bread and quartered a baker's pie, placing everything on the table together with butter, salt, pepper and a pitcher of cold water.

"John," she said briskly, "your dinner's ready."—*Judge.*

Horrors at Home.—"The football tournament between the teams of Harvard and Yale, recently held in America, had terrible results. It turned into an awful butchery. Of twenty-two participants, seven were so severely injured that they had to be carried from the field in a dying condition. One player had his back broken, another lost an eye, and a third lost a leg. Both teams appeared upon the field with a crowd of ambulances, surgeons, and nurses. Many ladies fainted at the awful cries of the injured players. The indignation of the spectators was powerful, but they were so terrorized that they were afraid to leave the field."

One wonders whether the *Münchener Nachrichten*, which printed the foregoing in its columns in the year 1893, would have had room for it last fall.—*New York Tribune.*

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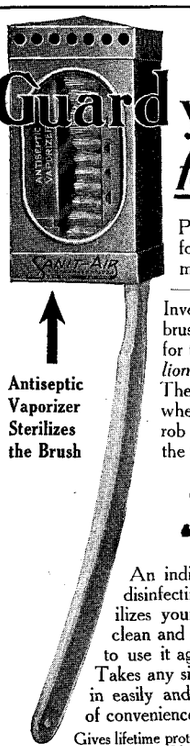

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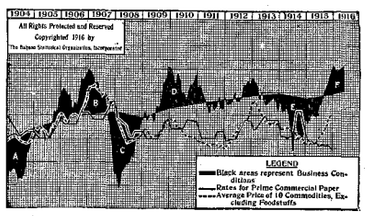
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A YEAR OF MANY FAILURES—MORE MEN IN BUSINESS

THE year 1915 "saw the greatest number of failures ever recorded in a calendar year," says *Bradstreet's*. "The liabilities were heavier than in any but five years of the past." The writer attributes this phenomenal showing to the disorganization of trade and industry resulting from the outbreak of war in Europe. He is confident that this view is borne out by the large number of failures recorded in the twelve months immediately following the outbreak, and by the heavy increases reported in the cotton-growing and lumber-producing sections of the country. The two sections named "were especially injured by the hostilities, and had, in fact, a much larger proportion of the country's failures than their proportion of the number in business apparently justified." Taken by itself the showing does not reflect the improvement shown in the later months of 1915, which also was a result of the war. When they are submitted as a calendar-year analysis, the year's failure-records "improved greatly after the middle of the year, when those engaged in purely domestic trade were enabled to reap benefits from the increased spending ability of the masses of the population growing out of the large sales—first, of foodstuffs and ready-made war-materials, and later, of vast quantities of actual or potential war-materials." All this "resulted in an unexampled export trade coincident with an almost automatic reduction of competition from foreign goods in the form of import trade." The writer adds that, as a matter of fact, "the distemper from which our business world suffered in the latter months of 1914 and the first half of 1915 seems to have contained within itself the cure of the ills complained of." It remains to be said, however, that the ultimate effects of this revolution in the world's affairs "remain yet to be discerned." Following are further interesting points in *Bradstreet's* article:

"There were 19,035 failures reported in 1915, an increase of 13.4 per cent. over 1914, and to that extent the greatest number ever recorded. Failures have increased progressively each year since 1910, which year's total is exceeded by 64 per cent., while the increase over 1906, the best year in the country's history, is 102 per cent. In the twelve months ending with July, 1915, however, the number of failures reported to *Bradstreet's* was 19,948, an increase over the like period of the preceding year of 30 per cent., as against the increase of only 13.4 per cent. in the calendar-year period. Liabilities in 1915 aggregated $284,127,129, a decrease of 20 per cent. from 1914, which saw the largest individual commercial suspension ever recorded. Decreases are also shown of 4 per cent. from 1908, and of $100,000,000, or 26 per cent., from 1907, the record year in liabilities in the country's history, and a slightly smaller decrease is also noted from 1893; but the 1915 liabilities were over double those of 1909 and one-third larger than those of 1910 or 1911. The assets of failing traders in 1915 aggregated $160,767,959, a decrease of 18 per cent. from 1914, while the percentage of assets to liabilities was 56.5, as against 55.2 per cent. in 1914, 49.5 per cent. in 1912, and 75 per cent. in 1907, 49.5 per cent. in 1912, and 75 per cent. in 1907.

"The varying degrees of strain in the different sections of the country are well illustrated by the following table, showing the number failing and the percentage of the total number of failures in each group as compared with the number in business and the percentage of those in each section in 1915:

	No. Failing	*Per Cent. Failing*	*No. in Business*	*Per Cent. in Business*
New England..	1,844	9.7	143,744	8.0
Middle.....	5,137	26.9	472,963	26.8
Western.....	3,633	19.1	476,608	26.9
Northwestern..	1,089	5.8	200,043	11.3
Southern.....	5,462	28.7	346,241	19.5
Far-Western...	1,870	9.8	131,315	7.5
Total.....	19,035	100.0	1,770,914	100.0

"It will be seen here that the south led all other sections of the country in number of failures, having 28.7 per cent. of all casualties, indeed, despite the fact that this section possest only 19.5 per cent. of the number in business. The far-western and New England groups showed a slightly larger percentage of failures than of those in business, but on the other hand the western and northwestern groups showed only 19.1 and 5.8 per cent. of all the failures, respectively, while having 26.9 and 11.3 per cent., respectively, of those in business in those sections.

"The year had its share of large failures, as shown by the fact that there were 303 failures of commercial and manufacturing concerns in 1915, with liabilities of $103,000,000, while there were eighty-five bank failures or suspensions, with aggregate liabilities of $33,412,739, or a total of 388 suspensions, totaling $136,000,000. In other words, these 388 failures accounted for 48 per cent. of all liabilities."

Another point touched upon by the writer is that while the number of failures broke all records in 1915, "so also did the number of those in business." The percentage of those failing to those in business was 1.07, as against ninety-five hundredths of 1 per cent. in 1914 and 8.4 per cent. in 1913. This percentage of business death-rate was, in fact, "the heaviest shown in any year since 1897, but it was well below the death-rate in that year and every preceding year back to 1893, and was exceeded in seven of the twelve years preceding that year of stress. The writer continues:

"The number of those in business has greatly expanded of late years, and indeed it has frequently been noted that the rate of increase in the number in business in the last two decades has greatly exceeded the proportion of gain in the country's population. Roughly estimated, the population of the country has gained 20 to 21 per cent. in each of the past two decades, while the gains in the number in business have been 30 and 26 per cent., respectively. This presupposes some undue dilution of the number in business, and the rise of the importance of incompetence and competition as causes of failures seems to point to a confirmation of this idea. However this may be, it is worth noting that, comparing with 1898, the last preceding year when the death-rate exceeded 1 per cent., and, in fact, closely approximated the 1915 death-rate, the number in business has increased by 62 and the number failing gained by 63 per cent., altho the increase in the population of the country has been only about 36 per cent. It is a truism, of course, that failures will occur in business in the best of

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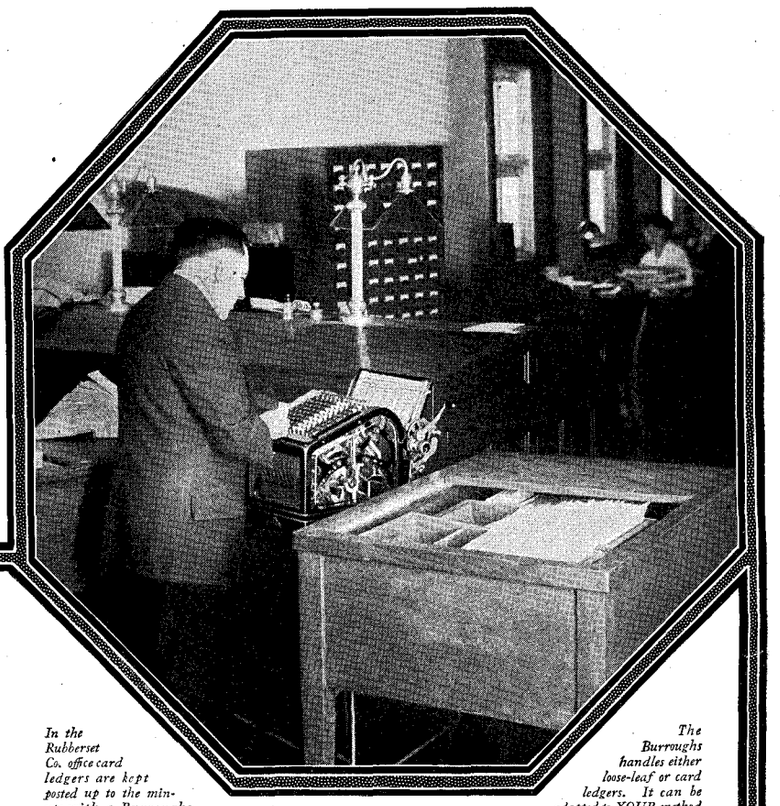
We Were Skeptical About Machine Bookkeeping



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The Burroughs handles either loose-leaf or card ledgers. It can be adapted to YOUR method

How the makers of the well-known Rubberset Brushes met a serious bookeeping problem due to growth of business

By C. M. Freeman
Treasurer of the Rubberset Company, Newark, N. J.

WITH the growth of our business, accounts had multiplied and bookkeeping had become more and more of a problem. Something had to be done, but you know how hard it is for a business concern to consider a new move in its bookkeeping and accounting work—even when its executives know that something of the sort is needed badly.

Something Was Lacking in Our Bookkeeping

That was evident to me because statements didn't get out until the 10th of the month—and so all our posting had to be done in the three weeks that were left. A trial balance was hard to get, and statements kept our bookkeepers working overtime for a week or two every month. Prompt relief was necessary.

Interested in Mechanical Way of Handling Figures

Because of my previous connection, and the knowledge I had about the use of Burroughs Machines, I immediately thought about solving this problem mechanically instead of increasing our office force.

However, the familiar question came up at once: "It may be all right for a bank, but will it fit *our* kind of business?"

A Surprising Demonstration

Frankly, I was skeptical, but resolved to look into the possibilities. We therefore investigated the subject of mechanical bookkeeping from every possible angle.

We tried a Burroughs Machine on our statement work one month when we were particularly rushed. Although we didn't get started until close to the end of the month, we had the statements all out on the first.

This meant a lot to us—because, of course, early statements mean prompt payments.

I was still skeptical, however, about posting our ledgers by machine.

We felt that we would have to be "shown" to our complete satisfaction before making what seemed, at that time, so radical a change in our bookkeeping.

It was true that for several years the Rubberset Company had used a Burroughs for straight adding and figuring work. It had proved to be a good investment and we decided to take the word of the Burroughs Company that their Ledger Posting and Statement Machine would prove an even better investment.

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The same Burroughs that posts our ledgers does all the other figure-listing, adding and subtracting work of our office.

And with the Burroughs we *know* that our books and figures are right.

A year and a half of experience makes me feel sure that mechanical ledger-posting is the method which will soon be employed by all progressive houses. We are glad we did not delay longer in employing a Burroughs Ledger Posting and Statement Machine to keep our books.

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times, but it is not to be doubted that business life is safer to-day than it ever has been. Whatever the causes of increased solvency, it is a fact that the percentage failing in the past calendar year was only slightly more than 1 per cent., and it has never exceeded 1½ per cent. in any period of *Bradstreet's* records. From this the deduction made in many years of the past is again easily arrived at, namely, that the ancient tradition that the larger number entering business life are doomed to ultimate failure lacks a well-founded statistical basis."

MORTGAGES REDUCED BY EASY STAGES

In New York real-estate circles opinion is growing that mortgages should be put out under terms by which parts of the principal shall be paid in stated amounts semiannually during a period of many years, the life of the mortgage being such as to give sufficient time in which to effect retirement. The word used for this method of reducing a mortgage debt is amortization, its meaning being to liquidate or extinguish the debt. The plan naturally would involve an extension of the term for which a mortgage was put out. Heretofore the term has commonly been from three to five years. The proposal now is that the term be extended to ten years, the borrower to make semiannual payments in sufficient amounts to extinguish gradually the principal, the interest being paid quarterly instead of semiannually. In comments on the proposal a writer in *The Financial World* says:

"One objection to this proposed change is that investors who live upon their income and are not in need of their principal will by this method be compelled constantly to seek other channels to reinvest the portion of the principal as it is returned to them, but as good real-estate loans are not difficult to find and the borrower usually pays all the fees attendant upon the making of a loan, lenders of capital will experience no difficulty in adjusting themselves to the new conditions—if the reform is ever inaugurated. One salutary change for the better likely to come from the amortization-plan is that it will put the business on a sounder basis, for when borrowers realize they must pay off their loans by instalments instead of passing a mortgage in its entirety to another purchaser of the property they will hesitate to make speculative commitments in a good real-estate market. Many who do that sometimes find such a shrinkage in value in a period of depression that either they are pinched badly in carrying their property, or sometimes they are forced to let the property go, as the equity is not worth saving.

"For the investor an amortized mortgage creates an increased factor of safety with each payment made to extinguish the debt. Such loans are always the soundest. About the only individual who may suffer some impairment of income is the real-estate lawyer or those who make it a business to arrange for renewal of mortgages for which they exact fees, tho often there is no additional labor involved than recording an extension of a mortgage, the title having been already searched and all the necessary legal details arranged when the original mortgage was made.

"It is because the amortization-plan is now a feature of some of the real-estate bonds issued serially that they are more popular with investors than the straight mortgage calling for the payment of the principal in a lump sum at the time of the loan's maturity. Purchasers of such bond issues realize that every payment made on the principal on its serial date of payment increases the equity protecting the entire loan to a corresponding amount."

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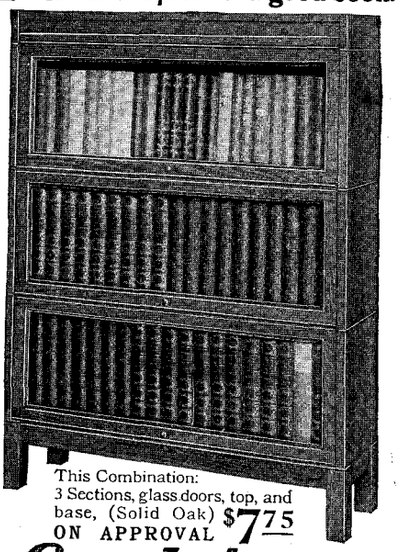

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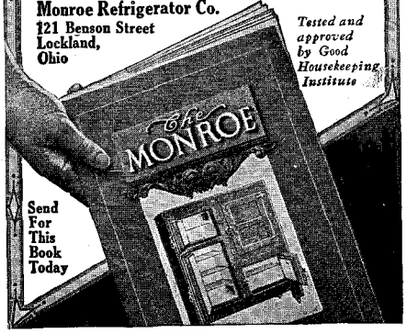

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

January 27.—Activities continue in the neighborhood of Neuville-Saint Vaast, in the Artois district. Berlin reports the heaviest fighting in the vicinity of Nieuport, north of Ypres, and in the Argonne, with much artillery-fire.

January 28.—In the Artois district heavy attacks are made by the Germans, all of which are unsuccessful save south of Givenchy, where the Germans enter and hold sections of the French advance trenches. The British report an attempted salient attack near Loos, which is unsuccessful.

January 29.—German attacks north and south of Arras are continued with a strength that is described as the fiercest yet seen on the Western front. South of the Somme River the Germans take the village of Frise with some Allied trenches.

January 30.—German gains at Frise are two miles long and 1,000 yards deep. The Germans claim the capture of 17 officers and 1,270 men.

January 31.—While the firing appears to be less intense on the Somme front, about the town of Frise, the Germans claim that French counter-attacks fail utterly. North of Arras, where the fighting is concentrated between Neuville-Saint Vaast and "Hill 140," both sides report the repulse of assaults.

IN THE BALKANS

January 28.—The Allies are reported as taking possession of the Greek fort of Kara Buritte, at the entrance of the Gulf of Saloniki, the Greek force retiring under protest. The Italians abandon Durazzo. Italy reports Germany and Austria preparing for a triumphal reentry of William of Wied into Durazzo. General Koevess's forces are marching southward on the city from Allessio. The Bulgarian forces advance from Berat, to the south, and a conflict with the Greek military is imminent. Paris states that Essad

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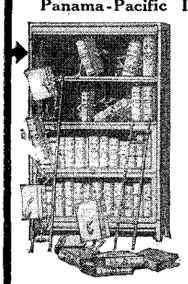

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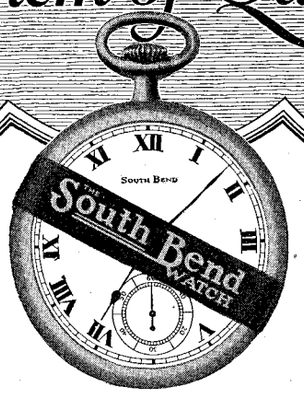

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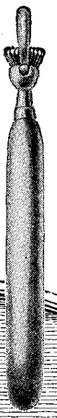

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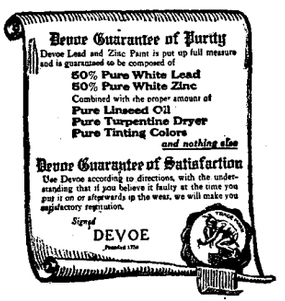
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Pasha has effected a junction with the Italian forces in Albania and is fortifying Avlona and other points to the south.

January 29.—A Bulgarian camp near Lake Doiran, Servia, is completely destroyed by French aeroplanes.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

January 23.—On the western Egyptian frontier, according to London, a British force takes by surprize the Senussi and Bedouin forces and disperses them with many losses, including Turkish officers.

January 26.—General Townshend reports the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, on the Mesopotamian front, falling back slightly on the land side, evacuating their trenches and taking new positions.

In the Caucasus, Petrograd announces, a large Turkish force west of Melazghert is "crusht." In the course of the subsequent pursuit, the Russians enter the town of Khynysskala, between Erzerum and Mush, where large reserves of munitions and supplies are found. In Persia, south of Urmia, other forces are reported defeated, and many prisoners and much spoils are taken. Southeast of Hamadan, near Kandehan Pass, the Turks are repulsed.

January 29.—In Armenia the Turks are being driven out of the hills to the north of Erzerum and the Russian successes continue. The Turks in Khynysskala have fled south to Mush.

February 1.—Petrograd claims that the German field-marshal von der Goltz is bottled up with 80,000 of the Turkish forces in Erzerum, with supplies for two weeks only.

GENERAL

January 26.—Petrograd reports that the Germans in the Pinsk marshes are in difficult straits as the result of thaws, which release floods of water destructive to their defenses and bring about the loss and destruction of both supplies and men.

According to Lloyd's summary of shipbuilding in 1915, Great Britain's output in mercantile tonnage was 1,032,629 below the previous year.

January 27.—A semiofficial statement of French casualties in the war gives 2,500,000 as total, including 800,000 killed, 1,400,000 wounded, and 300,000 missing.

According to official statements, from the beginning of the war up to November 1, 1915, 254 British merchant ships were lost "through enemy action," of which 171 were sunk by submarines, 46 by war-ships, and 37 by mines. The total tonnage is 542,648.

New York bankers and brokers complete arrangements for an additional $15,000,000 credit loan to France.

January 28.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, anti-German demonstrations begun on the preceding day, the Kaiser's birthday, take on a more serious aspect as the German Consulate is threatened with attack.

Great Britain seals the Baltic Sea with a maze of mines, leaving only a small channel, necessitating official pilots on all ships passing in or out of the Sea.

In Kamerun, West Africa, the German town of Daing is taken by a British column under Colonel Haywood, who follows up the retreating colonists and defeats them in a second engagement resulting in the capture of Nkan. Another British column occupies Lolodorf. Spanish Guinea (Muni) receives large numbers of fugitives. In East Africa General Smith-Dorrien reports

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the withdrawal of the Germans from the post of Kasigau.

British casualties up to January 9 are given by Premier Asquith as 549,467 on all fields of operation, of whom 1 in 27 are officers.

January 29.—Paris is raided by *Zeppelins* and 24 killed and 30 injured in retaliation for a French raid on Freiburg, which was in turn in retaliation for a German raid on Epernay.

January 30.—In the Riga district, especially in the neighborhood of Lake Babit, German artillery resumes the attack, and Shlok is bombarded. On the middle Strypa the campaign continues warmly prest on both sides but without incident of note.

Great Britain seizes Dutch mail for Java, and takes six American cargoes into Kirkwall.

January 31.—*Zeppelins* raid English town and rural districts in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. Over 220 bombs are dropt, resulting, London reports, in 54 deaths and 67 injuries. The heaviest damage is in one district of Staffordshire.

Monotony characterizes the campaign on the Austro-Italian front, altho "artillery-duels of particular intensity" are reported along the Isonzo front. About Gorizia the Italian attack wanes.

February 1.—Several additional results of the African campaigns are reported by General Smith-Dorrien. He announces the gradual extension of the Uganda Railway through British East Africa, following closely the repulse of the Germans there, and reaching at present to Serengeti Camp. The entire coast-line of Kamerun is declared clear of German control.

On the Russian Riga front the Germans open a violent artillery-engagement in the region of Ikskull. Below Dvinsk, Petrograd reports, German attacks are repulsed.

February 2.—Jean L. Goremykin, Premier of Russia, is relieved from his duties at his own request and is succeeded by B. V. Stürmer, a member of the Council of the Empire.

A German estimate figures the number of Allied ships sunk in the Mediterranean since the beginning of the Saloniki campaign as 34, of which 26 ships carried war-material and 8 were auxiliary cruisers or troop-ships. In October and November, 24 other ships, carrying contraband, were sunk, totaling 58 lost in all. Of these the largest is the Cunard liner *Transylvania*, of 14,000 tons.

DOMESTIC

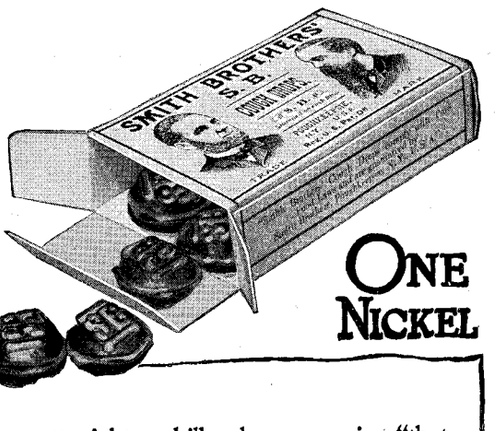
January 27.—Two privates of the United States Fourth Field Artillery, captured on Mexican territory when not in uniform, are freed and returned across the border by Colonel Quintanilla, of the Mexican forces. General Funston orders the arrest of three lieutenants for leading an informal expedition without orders for the rescue of these men.

Secretary Lansing addresses a note to Italy in which he promotes his attempt to secure an international agreement prohibiting the use of guns on merchant ships of belligerent nations.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, introduces a petition for an embargo on arms and ammunition to which over 1,000,000 names are attached.

January 28.—Over twenty-five people are drowned and a wide stretch of territory is devastated in the Otay Valley, southern California, where a dam of

Slushy Weather Brings Colds



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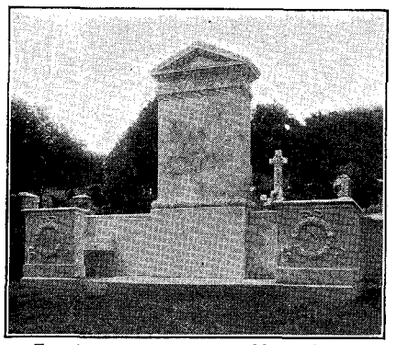

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the San Diego water-system bursts, owing to the strain of flood-waters.

President Wilson announces the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in place of the late Joseph Ruckner Lamar, of Georgia.

The President leaves Washington for a speaking-tour in the Middle West.

January 31.—In Arkansas, Kentucky, Arizona, Indiana, Ohio, and elsewhere in the West hundreds of families are made homeless by flooded areas or fear of approaching floods.

February 1.—The *Appam*, a British passenger-liner of the West-African trade, given up as lost on the return voyage from Dakar to Plymouth, enters Hampton Roads under a German prize-crew of 22 commanded by Lieut. Hans Berge, of the German Naval Reserve. She is claimed to be one of eight British ships taken by the auxiliary *Möwe*, of which all the rest are sunk. She carries 429 members of the crews and passengers of the eight vessels.

Secretary Lansing announces the receipt of a declaration from Austria that all the Austrian submarines operating in the Mediterranean have reported and that none of them is concerned in the sinking of the P. and O. liner *Persia*.

February 2.—The Senate, by the ballot of the Vice-President cast in a tie vote of 41 to 41, adopts the Clarke amendment to the Philippine Civic Government Bill, giving independence to the Philippines after two years and not later than four years.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. W. S.," Meriden, Conn.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *coupêlet*."

Ku-pé-let'—*u* as in "rule"; *e* as in "prey," and *e* as in "get."

"G. M. B.," St. Louis, Ill.—"The following expression appears in a contract: 'We agree to push forward the work *without unavoidable delay*.' The meaning intended would appear to be without avoidable delay. What are your views?"

The sentence as you quote it is correct. The word *without* has several meanings that cover this sense; as, "Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; *beyond*."

"As to the Palace of Versailles . . . 'tis *without* dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe."

"Outside of."

"At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as it were, abroad, among things *without* him."

In legal terminology the word *without* has also the meaning of *except*, and this is probably the meaning it has here—"We agree to push forward the work *except* (for) unavoidable delays."

"F. A. D.," Toledo, Ohio.—"While there seems to be no difference of opinion as to the proper manner of writing a date at the beginning of a letter, business usage and authorities seem to be divided when it comes to the correct manner of writing dates in the body of a letter. I think we all agree that to-day is the '22d of January,' but some of us maintain it is 'January 22d,' while others say it is 'January 22.' Both sides are able to quote university authorities. What is your opinion?"

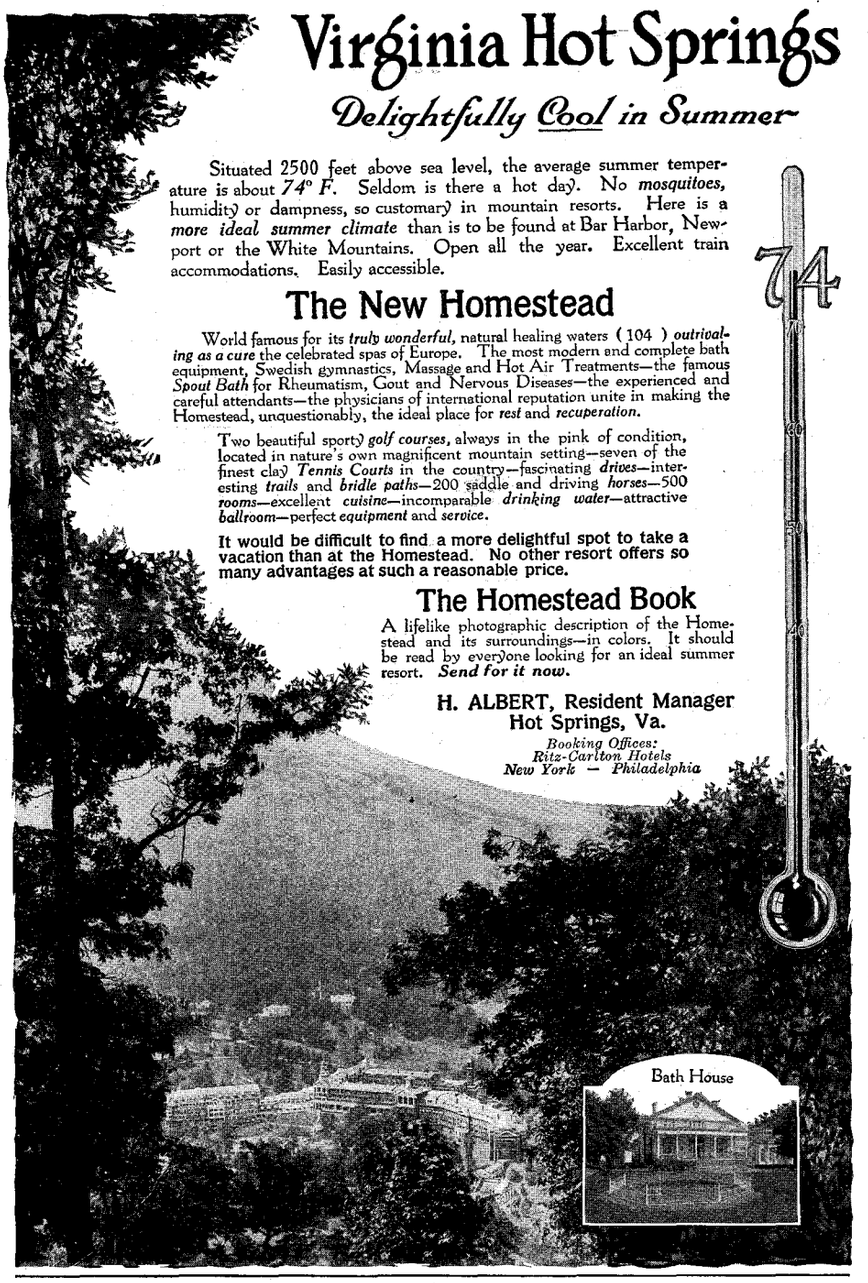
There are several ways of indicating this. For instance, to-day is March *30th*, and the *30th of* March, and March *30*. It is a matter of individual preference. All forms are equally good, but the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the form March *30*.

"J. A. H.," Burgin, Ky.—"'*That* is my *ideal* of a pistol' was the remark I made after examining a friend's pistol, intending to convey the thought that his pistol was my conception of what was best and most perfect among pistols. A friend corrected me, saying I should have said, '*This* is my *idea* of a pistol.' Does this convey the meaning I had in mind? What thought does it convey? Are either or both sentences grammatical? A bystander contends that I should have said, '*This* is my *ideal* pistol,' but it not being mine, would this have been proper? Another says I should have used the sentence, '*This* is *an ideal* pistol.' Would this not have been general? Are both of the last sentences properly constructed?"

There are four sentences which are supposed to express the meaning that the pistol spoken of was the best of all possible pistols. "That is my *ideal* of a pistol"; "This is my *idea* of a pistol." The word *ideal* is defined as "A product of thought and imagination, to which any corresponding real existence is not necessarily attributed, but which appears in consciousness as an object worthy of contemplation or aspiration; as Washington is my *ideal* of a patriot." The synonyms given are "archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard." From this it would appear that both sentences are correct grammatically. "This is my ideal pistol"; "This is an ideal pistol." Both these sentences also are correct. The sentence, however, "This is an ideal pistol," best describes the idea to be conveyed, the adjective *ideal* being defined as "Conceived as perfect, supremely excellent, or very desirable."

"H. W. C. F.," Brunson, S. C.—"Kindly tell me who said, 'Trust in God and keep your powder dry.'"

"The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" credits the lines to Colonel Blacker in "Oliver's Advice," "Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry." Bartlett adds a footnote: "There is a well-authenticated anecdote of Cromwell. On a certain occasion, when his troops were about to cross a river to attack the enemy, he concluded an address with these words: 'Put your trust in God; but mind to keep your powder dry.'—Hayes: *Ballads of Ireland*, vol. I, p. 191."



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